The New-York Times

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ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY.

Newbern, N. C., Captured by Gen. Burnside.

Combined Attack by the Land and Naval Forces.

FOUR HOURS OF DESPERATE FIGHTING.

The Union Forces Opposed by Eight Thousand Rebels Protected by Five Miles of Batteries.

DESPERATE VALOR OF OUR TROOPS.

The Enemy Driven Out of Their Works by the Bayonet.

PRECIPITATE FLIGHT OF THE REBEL ARMY

Ten Formidable Batteries, Sixty-five Cannon, Tons of Ammunition, Thousands of Small Arms, and Two Hundred Prisoners Captured.

Our Loss Over Five Hundred Killed and Wounded.

OCCUPATION OF NEWBERN BY OUR FORCES

The country, no doubt, awaits impatiently for the details of the great battle which took place near Newbern, N. C., on the 14th instant, and which have, probably before this, been reported through the rebel telegraph—though, it is hoped, with more correctness than their former account of the capture of Roanoke.

North Carolina is lost to the rebel cause. The City of Newbern, with its approaches by railroad and rivers—with all its defences, consisting of miles of well-constructed batteries along the Neuse River, and powerful earthworks back of it, extending five miles below the town—were captured by the Burnside army on the 14th instant, with the combined aid of the navy under Commodore ROWAN. The contest was a fierce one, and lasted for about four hours, but the defeat of the rebels was complete and overwhelming, and must go far to decide the question of Disunionism in the Old North State.

The victory, however, was dearly purchased—the loss to our side being about one hundred killed, and some four hundred wounded. Lieut.-Col. HENRY MERRITT, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts; Capt. LAWLER, of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts; Lieut. F. A. STEARNS, Adjutant of the Twenty-first Massachusetts; Lieut. WM. G. WALKER, of the Ninth New-Jersey; Lieut. ALLEN and Rev. O. N. BENTON, of the Fifty-first New-York; Capt. CHAS. TILLINGHAST, of the Fourth Rhode Island; Lieut. H. R. PIERCE, of the Fifth Rhode Island, and Capt. EDWARD B. LEE, of the Eleventh Connecticut, are among the officers killed, and some others are mortally wounded. Among the latter are supposed to be Major CHARLES LE GENDRE, of the Fifty-first New-York, and Capt. JOHNSON, of the same regiment.

APPROACH OF THE COMBINED FORCES ON NEWBERN.

My last letter closed with the departure of the expedition from Hatteras Inlet toward Pamlico Sound on Wednesday morning. The distance from the anchorage, near the Swash, to the entrance of Pamlico Sound is twenty-three miles, in a W. S. W. direction, and thence to Newbern about fifty miles, by a course nearly west. The fleet carried, nearly the whole distance up, about three and a-half fathoms of water, which shoalened to two fathoms within six miles of Newbern.

The day was very calm, so that the sailing vessels were not able to avail themselves of canvas. After passing into Pamlico Sound the *Picket* captured two boats loaded with grain. They were chased ashore and taken by Mr. GILFILLEN, the first mate, who carried the crews—a planter and his sons—before Gen. BURNSIDE. The General, on ascertaining the nature of their cargo, purchased some meal of the owner, presented him with a supply of coffee—a great luxury in North Carolina—and dismissed them with kind words to their homes.

The steamer *Tempest* discovered a boat at a long distance, pulling away from the land, and the Captain turned aside and picked it up. There was on board a party of eight young colored people, four males and four females, who appeared to be out on an excursion of pleasure. A white under-garment of one of the women was flying on a short pole as a flag of truce. Your correspondent took an inventory of the cargo, with the names of the passengers. They were from South Creek, and had taken advantage of the panic among the slave-masters to "look after their friends," as they said. Their masters ran one way, and they ran the other. They stated that the planters had concealed large quantities of cotton and corn in the woods and swamps, to prevent it from falling into our hands. The slaves had generally been carried to the interior, and all the vessels had been dismantled, and the boats hauled up to the houses, to prevent the escape of the slaves. Washington had been nearly deserted, some of the men going to Newbern to assist in defending that place.

The fleet moved forward without detention, led by the naval squadron of Commodore ROWAN, and followed by the steamers *Patuxent*, the flag-ship of Gen. RENO; the *Pilot Boy*, Gen. FOSTER's steamer; the *New-Brunswick*, occupied by Gen. PARKE, and the steamer *Alice Price*, with Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff. The army gunboats, six in number, with the armed and unarmed transports, followed their respective brigade commanders. The bay was perfectly calm and smooth, reflecting the long procession of vessels from its surface as from a mirror. The bands discoursed inspiring music as they passed along, whose echoes came back from the woody banks of the river. There were few or no dwellings to be seen, and only an occasional boat pulling near the shore. The fleet kept the middle of the river, which narrows to less than two miles. The change from the stormy weather of the preceding days to one so summer-like, rendered the whole passage a pleasure trip, to which the sombre hues of war lent no coloring. The men thronged the decks, and hung pensive in the rigging, or sang and cheered as the humor seized them. Our progress was about five miles an hour. As we approached the upper part of the Neuse frequent soundings were made, and much circumspection was observed to avoid getting aground.

THE FLEET COME TO ANCHOR.

The fleet approached to within 10 miles of Newbern by the river, where the south bank turns toward the northwest, forming a bight into which empties a small stream, called on the map Slocum's Creek. At 7¾ P. M., (Wednesday,) the transports and army gunboats came to anchor, the naval vessels proceeding further up the river to be in a position to resist any possible night attack, and so as to be ready to examine the enemy's position in the morning. The location of the rebel batteries had been pretty accurately ascertained previously. The recent order requiring the guard on board each vessel to be doubled was carried into effect with more than the usual care, and the troops retired to their quarters to spend the last night on board previous to surveying their new and, to many, uncertain field.

LANDING OF THE TROOPS.

Thursday morning the note of preparation was heard through the fleet, and all was astir at an early hour. The weather had been thick during the night, and the day was lowering, threatening rain. Many were the hopes expressed that we were not to have a repetition of our battle experience at Roanoke.

By 9 o'clock A. M., the *Patuxent* put off from the *Northerner* with a load of troops, consisting of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, and were shortly afterwards followed by the *Pilot Boy*, *Cadet*, *Alice Price*, and others, with long strings of barges in tow, filled with armed men. The Fifty-first New-York having the *Cadet*, the lightest draft steamer in the fleet, were the first to reach the shore, and landed in the mouth of Slocum's Creek, under cover of the naval gunboats, which shelled the woods. The debarkation of the various regiments was continued until about 1 o'clock, P. M. As soon as they could form on the shore, each regiment took up the line of march along the county road. The rain now began to fall, rendering the roads very bad, the thick clay sticking to their feet, and considerably impeding their progress. Each man was provided with sixty rounds of ammunition.

By an arrangement with Commodore ROWAN, the Twenty-first Massachusetts, which was in advance, kept sending up rockets, by which he might determine the position of the column, and thus direct his shells without endangering our own men. The night was so foggy, however, that only one rocket of the whole number thrown up was seen by the naval commander on board his vessel, and he wisely stopped firing. They had the effect, however, to notify the enemy of our approach, and the negroes along the road, who were questioned, stated that the secession pickets were all running up the road. The shells from the *Delaware* and *Valley City* fell thick and fast in the woods, causing them to scamper away as fast as their horses would carry them.

A COMFORTLESS NIGHT.

The Second Brigade marched ahead, the Fifty-first New-York and Twenty-first Massachusetts being in advance. After proceeding some five miles and passing several places where the enemy's pickets had been stationed, they came suddenly upon a long line of earthworks, directly across and curving at each extremi toward the road. A kind of redoubt was constructed in front. The work had been deserted. Proceeding forward they approached the railroad, by an oblique path which crossed the track. The First Brigade, under Gen. FOSTER, kept this road, followed by Gen. PARKE's Third Brigade, while the Second Brigade, under Gen. RENO, marched along the track westward. At a distance of about two miles Gen. FOSTER's troops recrossed the track to the right, Gen. RENO filing to the left again.

The Third Brigade kept such a position as to be able to support either of the other Generals, as circumstances might arise.

The General being determined to ascertain the position of the enemy, pushed on in the dark one or the other commander keeping ahead, until they suddenly came upon three mounted pickets, who put spurs to their horses and made off. Gen. BURNSIDE then ordered a halt, and the morning revealed the fact that we had bivouacked within less than a mile of the enemy's intrenchments. The troops lay upon their arms, with such temporary shelter as each could improvise, to protect themselves from a pouring rain.

Lieut.-Col. OSBORN, of the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth, received orders to throw out a strong guard, with a picket in front, and, in case of an attack, the pickets were to fall back upon the guard, which would maintain its position until the regiment could form, after which to take position in the rear and support their regiment. This order being executed, fires were lighted, and the men gathered around them in groups, lighted their pipes and calmly discussed the probable strength of the enemy and, the prospects of the coming day, or slept upon the wet ground apparently as unconcerned as if they had been around their own New-England firesides.

THE ADVANCE.

The troops were early roused from their uneasy slumber, and after a hasty lunch from their haver sacks, discharged their pieces and reloaded. In five minutes after they were awake, many were in their places in the ranks. Those not cognizant of the near presence of an enemy, would have detected nothing in the manner of the troops to suggest the idea. The line of battle was formed as quietly as if they were going to a morning parade. "Forward" was passed along the lines, and by 6 o'clock the column was in motion.

The different Brigades kept substantially their chosen positions, Gen. FOSTER occupying the right, Gen. PARKE the centre, and Gen. RENO the extreme left. Our troops advanced under cover of the woods until they came to an open space, when the rebel works were revealed stretching right and left for over a mile, and flanked at the right by a battery, the guns from which commanded at once the channel, the cleared space in front, and also the rear of the work.

The enemy opened upon our advancing troops with two shots from their 6-pound batteries, and followed it up by a discharge of musketry.

Capt. DAYTON got his gun in position, and replied effectively to their fire, supported by a sharp discharge of musketry from the Massachusetts troops. Nothing but the heads of men behind the batteries could be seen, and only a portion of that, but they sent a perfect shower of balls to their front, and the shot and shell from their cannon came down the road, plowing up the earth, or cutting off the trunks of trees. In the early part of the engagement Lieut.-Col. MERRITT, who had advanced to lead forward the left wing of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, was struck by a cannon ball, and instantly killed. Simultaneously with this heavy discharges were heard at the left, where Gen. RENO was engaged, with the design, as was understood, of turning the enemy's right. The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts emerged from the woods at our right, but as soon as they were seen, rapid discharges from two shell guns in the water battery admonished them to seek shelter behind the fallen trees which covered the ground. They paid them back, however, with a deadly volley from their Minié rifles. At 8 o'clock the action became general along the whole line. Shot from our batteries killed their horses, which were stationed in the rear, and in less than one hour few o them were left standing, and many a rebel's head disappeared suddenly under the deadly aim of our troops. Meantime our men were hotly engaged with the rebels near the brickkiln, or railroad depôt, at our left, being obliged to sustain a sharp cross fire from the rifle pits on the left of the railroad, where the enemy was also protected by rows of felled trees and the natural formation of the ground. While the centre was perfectly level, the land to the left of the track was broken into ridges, one back of the other, in regular succession. On the crests of each of these natural knolls rifle-pits were constructed, which, with their redoubts, extended a mile beyond the railroad into the swamp. Approaching along the railroad, our men were partially protected by a high embankment on each side, until they came out near the brick-yard, but were cut down as soon as they approached this part of the road. Many of our wounded were carried to the rear, and our dead were scattered along the track, or fell fighting in front of the rifle-pits. Thus the battle raged, along the right, centre and left. Hearing heavy firing across the road, where Gen. RENO was posted, Lieut. PELL, of Gen. BURNSIDE's Staff, rode rapidly across and called upon them to cease firing, under the impression that two portions of our troops were shooting each other. He was soon made aware of his mistake, however, for he found himself surrounded by rebel troops. He jumped his horse over the very rifle-pits from which the enemy were firing, and escaped back unharmed.

Col. CLARK, of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, was now steadily pushing his way up the railroad, and in the face of a deadly discharge of musketry, with three companies, rushed inside the battery from their right, the rebels retiring before their fire from the flank. Just as they had got fairly into the works, a large force sprang up in their rear, and for a moment drove them back. Seeing this movement, Gen. PARKE sent the Fourth Rhode Island to their support, who charged and drove back the rebels who had temporarily repulsed the Twenty-first, and took possession of that portion of the works.

In front, the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts followed closely the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, and when the order came to form line of battle, the Twenty-fourth formed to the right of the road, and the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts on the right of the Twenty-fourth. The Twenty-fifth advanced in the wood and thicket in line of battle toward the enemy's breastwork. The Twenty-third Massachusetts, Col. KURTZ, advanced into the open space directly under the hotest fire and maintained their position until the charge. While in the wood the enemy opened fire in front, and shot and shell came down from beyond their right flank. Shells came over from behind and struck just in front of their line. Thinking the enemy might be outflanking their right, four right companies were thrown round to the right to resist any such attempt. A messenger was sent to the rear to cause the firing to cease. They were then ordered to pass to the left and support the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts. While crossing the road, to seek them, they came to their artillery, stationed on the road, and were ordered to remain there and support it. Afterward, at the order, they charged, and say their State color was the first State color inside, a United States color just preceding. They followed the retreating enemy down the railroad, skirmishing along the road. They took several prisoners in the wood with *Enfield* rifles in their hands.

A flank fire from the Rhode Island Fourth soon cleared the battery, some of the rebels crossing over and taking shelter behind the rifle-pits, while others escaped down the railroad. The troops of the First and a portion of the Third Brigade now poured into the captured battery, followed by Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff. As the General entered through the wide embrasure in the centre of the work, a shout of victory went up from the assembled troops, which made the welkin ring. The stronghold of the rebels had been taken, but they were still contesting every inch of ground behind their redoubts to the left of the railroad, under Col. AVERY.

Gen. RENO sent the Ninth New-Jersey round upon the enemy's right, who, with the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, charged and took possession of the works, driving them out by the bayonet.

Observing that the rebels were faltering. Gen. PARKE sent the Fourth Rhode Island to attack them in their last stronghold—the rifle-pits nearest to the railroad. The contest was sharp but brief. Capt. TILLINGHAST was here shot at the head of his command, and fell cheering forward the men. The rebels finally gave way, the main body having already taken to the cars, which were standing ready on the track to receive them. The line of their retreat, and the railroad track over which they passed, was stained with the blood of their wounded, whom they conveyed from the field. Some 200 prisoners remained in our hands.

Thus ended one of the severest fought battles since the beginning of the war. Gen. BURNSIDE declares it was the hardest battle he had ever been in.

In the foregoing imperfect account of this contest, which covered ground several miles in extent, the reporter does not pretend to give the position of every regiment, or to describe all that they performed, but has aimed to give only a general description of the fight. In the brief space allowed for the purpose it would have been impossible to do more.

Several secession flags were captured by the troops. One of these, a very handsome one, was taken by WILLIAM DANBURY, of Company B, Ninth New-Jersey. It contained the motto:

"Our cause is just, our duty we know;
In God we trust, to battle we'll go."

Col. KURTZ, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, also captured a rebel flag, which he sent home to Gov. ANDREW.

THE REBELS DESTROY THE BRIDGE OVER THE TRENT, AND FIRE THE CITY.

As soon as the Union army could be formed in line, they marched toward Newbern with drums beating and colors flying. The rebels, however, had obtained too good a start to be overtaken, and to make sure a safe retreat, they set fire to the bridge as soon as they had passed over it. The bridge was soon destroyed, nothing but the stone abutments remaining to mark its former location. They also set fire to the city in various places, and when we came in sight of it, immense volumes of pitchy smoke were ascending upward, which hung as a black pall over the town. The principal part of the inhabitants took to flight with the troops, leaving only the poor, who could not leave, and the slaves who would not, in possession. Many of the poor people, panic-stricken in the presence of so much apparent danger, removed their household goods out of the town, which they seemed to consider as doomed. Others placed their effects on board of vessels, and sought protection from the flames and plunderers near the naval vessels, which had now steamed up to and lay anchored near the town. A good Providence, which made the day perfectly calm, saved the city from total destruction, thus thwarting the purposes of the vandals who had decreed that it should be consumed, under the silly pretext of thus depriving the Yankees of shelter.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY CONSUMED.

The bridge over the Trent was a handsome covered structure, about 1,600 feet long, and resting on 14 brick and stone abutments. It was built in 1858 by a company—MURDOCK & GREEN being its architects. It cost about $100,000. The first train from Goldsborough passed over the bridge on the 19th of June, 1858.

A still-yard at the southeast part of the town, on *Union* Point was set on fire and consumed, together with 500 barrels of resin. Also WM. F. MOORE's still-yard and turpentine sheds, with a large stock, which were consumed. They were worth $10,000.

The Washington Hotel, the oldest house of the kind in the place, was fired and consumed. It was valued at $10,000. In Front-street a large number of dwellings, principally occupied by poor families, were also destroyed by fire, the flames sweeping both sides of the street. The naval vessels came to the docks and landed men to assist in extinguishing the flames.

SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

There were in all three light batteries, chiefly of brass 6 and 12-pounders, found within the main breastwork, with ammunition wagons well stocked. Their horses being all shot down early in the fight, it was impossible for them to have removed them from the field. A large quantity of small arms, many of them new Enfield rifles, were thrown away in their flight. These, with boxes of English caps found upon the ground, were, no doubt, late importations by the *Nashville*, which recently ran the blockade at Beaufort. Scattered over the ground were cartloads of every description of bedding and wearing apparel, picks, shovels, axes, and other utensils, used in completing the works. Over thirty dead horses lay behind the breastworks, and here and there the bodies of the rebel dead in the ditches and on the field. The appearance of so many dead and mangled human beings in every stage of mutilation, was a sickening sight, and one which few would wish to behold a second time. In the rifle-pits, where the Rhode Island Fourth made their last charge, heaps of rebel dead lay scattered among the fallen trees. The dead were buried on Saturday.

ATTENTIONS TO THE WOUNDED.

The principal places selected for the care and treatment of the wounded were a farm-house, a quarter of a mile in rear and to the right of the advance, and nearly midway between the railroad and the river. The other was a depôt, established in tents, pitched for the purpose, to the left and rear of the first-named position; and a third in a house near the depôt. At the farm-house the wounded began to come in on stretches and otherwise, late in the afternoon. Many of the more important operations were performed upon the field by the surgeons of the various regiments. There were four rooms in this farm-house, every available inch of which was covered by the wounded and dying. The Surgeons in this house were Drs. DERBY and STONE, the Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon of the Massachusetts Twenty-third; RICE, of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, but recently recovered from a severe wound received at Roanoke; Dr. BRIAN, of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, and Dr. UPHAM, one of the four Surgeons detailed by Gov. ANDREW to take the place of those disabled in the previous battle. At the tents were DRS. THOMPSON, GREEN, CURTIS. DRS. CUTLER, BUCK, WATSON and RIVERS attended to the large number of wounded who were carried, mostly, from the field near by to the house in the brick-yard or railroad depôt. In the latter place I counted over thirty persons lying upon the floor in every stage of mutilation and suffering, and the same was the case in the other two chief hospitals. To give an idea of the amount of labor performed by these gentlemen during the day, it may be stated that Dr. DERBY alone performed eleven capital operations, many of which were in the midst of the flying shot and shell. After attending to the wounded all through Friday night at the farm-house, Dr. UPHAM passed in the grey of the morning over to the tents in the forest, stumbling in the way over the dead who still lay upon the field among the fallen timber and open field. Some of the wounded were necessarily overlooked in the hurry of battle, and had been left exposed to the elements through the night. As a general thing the wounded exhibited great patience under their terrible sufferings and made but little outcries of pain. The rebel wounded found on the field were attended to with the same alacrity and care as those of our own troops. The contribution of the ladies of Greenwhich, Conn., for the comfort of the wounded, arrived most opportunely, and were judiciously and promptly applied to the objects intended by Mr. COLTER, the agent of the Christian Association. The surgeons, as well as the patients, expressed great gratitude for these timely donations.

On the day after the victory, Gen. BURNSIDE issued the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, March 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. —.—The General Commanding congratulates his troops on their gallant and hard-won victory of the 14th. Their courage, their patience, their endurance of fatigue, exposure and toil, cannot be too highly praised. After a tedious march, dragging their howitzers by hand through swamps and thickets; after a sleepless night passed in a drenching rain, they met the enemy in his chosen position, found him protected by strong earthworks, mounting many and heavy guns, and although in an open field themselves, they conquered.

With such soldiers advance is victory.

The General Commanding directs, with peculiar pride, that as a well-deserved tribute to valor in this second victory of the expedition, each regiment engaged shall inscribe on its banner the memorable name, "NEWBERN."

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, March 15, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 51.—* * * * * * *

4. Brig.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER is hereby appointed Military Governor of Newbern and its suburbs, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

5. Brig.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER, Military Governor of Newbern, will direct that the churches be opened at a suitable hour to-morrow, in order that the chaplains of the different regiments may hold Divine services in them. The bells will be rung as usual.

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By command of (Signed,) Brig.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE CITY OCCUPIED BY OUR TROOPS.

All of the First Brigade were transferred across the river on Friday afternoon, by the steamer *Delaware*, and took up their quarters in the town, and encamped in the outskirts.

The following is the position of each regiment:

FIRST BRIGADE—Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts and Tenth Connecticut Volunteers are occupying Newbern, patrolling the city and picketing the railroad leading to Goldsborough, distance 7 miles.

SECOND BRIGADE—Twenty-first Massachusetts, Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Fifty-first New-York and Ninth New-Jersey are over the Trent River south of Newbern. The Twenty-first Massachusetts and Fifty-first New-York are guarding Forts Lane, Dixie and Ellis; the Fifty-first Pennsylvania and Ninth New-Jersey are encamped on Sloan's Point.

THIRD BRIGADE—Eighth Connecticut, Eleventh Connecticut, Fourth and Fifth Rhode Island are southeast of Newbern, guarding the railroad leading to Beaufort, and the main road to Goldsborough.

THE ATTACK BY THE NAVAL SQUADRON.

Commodore ROWAN reconnoitered on Wednesday evening, and opened fire in the direction of the forts to draw their fire, and continued on the lower (four gun fort) until dark. At daylight Thursday the *Perry* *Southfield* and the flagship were moved up to the point from which the firing had come the night before. The *Lockwood* was dispatched to bring up the force, it being too foggy to make signals. About 7 A. M. opened fire, throwing shell inland in the direction of the fire of the troops. This was continued until the rest of the force came up, and when the fog rose, so as to see the land, formed in column abreast, and moved up slowly toward the batteries. The firing in these having ceased, they opened with their guns. As they gradually neared it was discovered that the fort was evacuated, and a boat was sent ashore, and a flag hoisted on it. As they approached within three-quarters of a mile of the other found that also deserted. The third battery was blown up by the rebels. The fourth battery shared the same fate with the rest. The [illegible] on the dock at the town did not escape shot.

The fleet passed safely through the formidable barricades of iron-pointed [illegible] and entered [illegible] the *Delaware* leading the way. Steamers were observed towing schooners away, and were [illegible], and both captured. One [illegible] was run ashore and destroyed. The *Albemarle* [illegible] steamer. Paymaster PAAS, of the *Delaware*, captured a valuable three-masted schooner, called the *Napoleon*, in the Trent.

THE FORTS TAKEN.

Fort Dixie, four guns; one 100-pound rifle and three 32-pounders.

Fort Thompson, twelve guns; two 100-pound rifles and ten 32-pounders.

Fort Ellis, eight guns; one 8-inch Columbiad; one 100-pounder, under casemate, and six 32-pounders.

Fort Lane, four guns; two 100-pounders and two 32-pounders.

Two forts, at the foot of the city, mounting two guns each.

Three guns on a car and two lying on wharf.

PRIZES.

Two steamers, eight schooners, and any quantity of cotton.

VALUNTEER BATTERIES.

Besides Lieut. R. S. McCOOK's Light Battery of six boat howitzers, with a working party of marines and sailors from the United States gunboat *Stars and Stripes*, there were a 12-pounder Wiard gun upon the field, in command of Capt. E. G. DAYTON, of the transport schooner *Highlander*, which was manned by a crew picked from his own men, and Corporal J. A. EMERSON and several privates of the Twenty-third Massachusetts; also a 12-pounder Wiard steel gun, in charge of Capt. J. W. BENNETT, of the steamer *Commodore Perry*. In the absence of Capt. BENNETT's Flying Artillery, which did not arrive in season, these field guns proved of great service. Capt. DAYTON, by almost superhuman exertions, succeeded in placing his piece in position first, and sturdily maintained his ground. Gen. FOSTER ordered him up to dismount a gun, and he found six guns, all pouring a raking fire upon him. Lieut. CARRINGTON RAYMOND, bearer of dispatches from Gen. MCCLELLAN, and a member of Gen. CASEY's Staff, came up with Capt. DAYTON, as he was struggling forward through the miry road, and after putting his shoulder to the wheel and aiding him out of difficulty, remained by the gun through the action. His presence and coolness inspired the men with new energy. Capt. DAYTON was knocked down by a grape shot early in the action, which tore two buttons from his coat and bruised his breast, but fortunately left him otherwise unharmed. His practice from first to last elicited much commendation.

Lieut. MCCOOK's Battery was commanded by the following officers: First section by Acting-Master C. A. DANIELS, of the *Hetzel*; second gun by E. P. MERRER, of Flag-Officer ROWAN's Staff; second section by J. B. HAMMOND, Acting-Master of the *Hetzel*; second gun by E. C. GOBERDON; third section by Lieut. C. G. TILLOTSON, of the *Southfield*; second gun by T. W. B. HUGHES, of the *Hunchback*. Lieut. MCCOOK occupied a position in the road directly in the line of fire of the enemy's 6-pounders, and worked his pieces with great rapidity, doing much executian. Lieuts. HAMMOND and MERRER, as well as all the other officers, won much praise from the commanders for their gallantry. Several were killed at their guns. Capt. BENNETT brought up his piece, and worked away like a true sailor, aided by his own crew from the *Commodore*. In a fight so closely contested, the value of these auxiliary batteries could hardly be overesthmated.

THE RIVER DEFENCES.

The system of defences adopted at Roanoke Island and elsewhere in all the Southern rivers was brought to perfection at Newbern. Besides the usual fleet of sunken vessels lying across the stream, three miles below the town, there were the heavy wooden piles driven very thickly in shore of the wrecks, and a large number of *iron pointed spiles* moored between them and the south shore, directly in channel way. These timbers were first pointed with iron and then three of them secured together with planks across the bottom ends, fixed to hold a sufficient weight of stones to sink that end to the bottom, leaving the iron points just below the surface at an angle of forty-five degrees, so as to stick in any vessel's bottom which might strike them. Our naval vessels approached these formidable obstructions with great caution, but they soon found a way to strike them with glancing blows, which turned them harmlessly aside. The channel once open the gunboats made a kind of naval charge, running rapidly up to the town. The *Stars and Stripes* and the *Pioneer* only were damaged so as to cause leaks.

There were about twenty vessels, large and small, sunk at this place, and many of them were valuable crafts.

THE NEWBERN PROGRESS.

The editor of this violent secession sheet attempted to remove his press and types, but the fleet and army marched so rapidly upon the town he was compelled to fly, leaving everything standing. His "latest news" announced in a brief paragraph "the enemy in sight." A Yankee printer ran into his office almst as soon as the panic-stricken editor ran out, and added a postscript to it, announcing the capture of the place by the Yankees.

The business of the paper will go on, not exactly as usual, but under the new auspices, and with a slight change in the name. Instead of the "Newbern *Progress*," it will be changed to "*Progress South*."

THE TROOPS IN THE TOWN.

Gen. FOSTER has made his head-quarters at the chief hotel, while the officers of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts occupy the fine old mansion of Dr. TAYLOE, whose furniture, left in the hurry of escape, is made good and careful use of. The line officers of the same regiment occupy the North Carolina Bank building. Other officers are most comfortably quartered in this most comfortable old North Carolina city.

THE GUNBOAT PICKET.

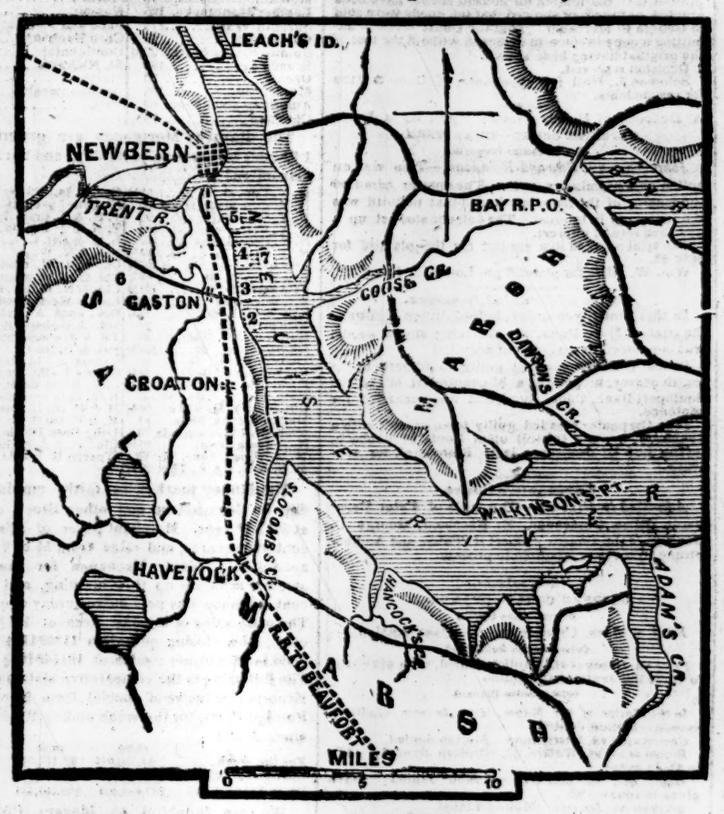
The following is a list of the officers of the gunboat *Picket*, which was sent from Newbern with dispatches from Gen. BURNSIDE, Commander HAZZARD, being bearer of dispatches:

Captain, J. PORTER IVES; Acting Master, James H. Weeks; Chief Executive Officer, George Gilfillan; Second do., Charles H. Strong; Chief Engineer, John Holman; Assistants, Thomas Miller and Chas. E. McDonald.

The *Picket* has had steam on, and has been constantly employed ever since the 16th of December, 1861. During this time, only fifteen hours to clean boilers. The *Picket* has been one of the most serviceable in the squadron, and to-day she appears in better condition, if possible, than she was on the day Capt. IVES took command. E. S.

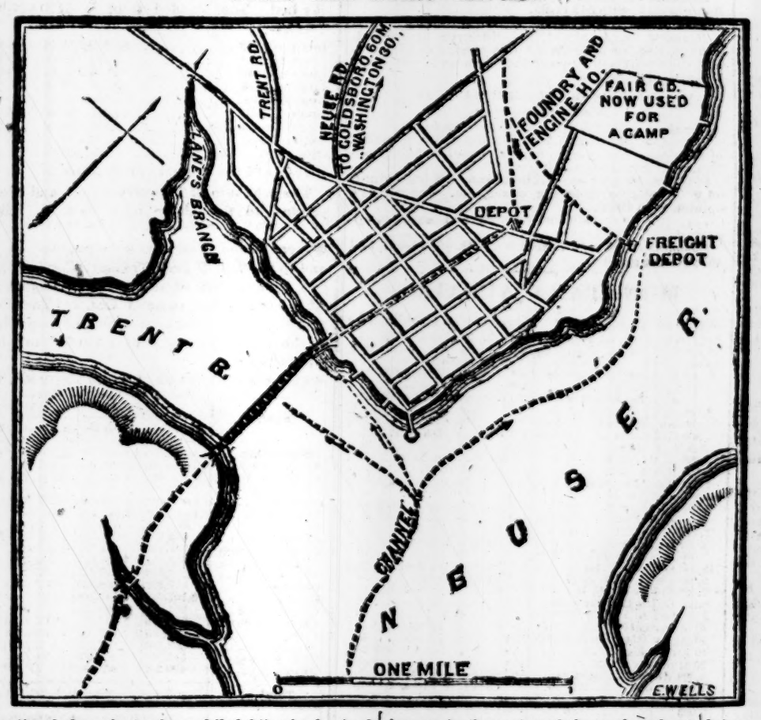
BURNSIDE'S OPERATIONS ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

Map Showing Newbern and its Land and River Approaches; Indicating the Point of Debarkation of Our Troops, the Line of the Rebel Batteries, and the Line of Advance of Our Troops to the City.



1. Deserted Battery.
2. Fort Dixie, (deserted.)
3. Principal Battery—18 guns.
4. Casemated Battery.
5. Old Fort.
6. Rifle Pits, upon undulating ground.
7. Chevaux-de-Frise.

Map of the Town of Newbern, Giving an Outline of the Place, and Showing its Location at the Junction of the Trent and Neuse Rivers.



LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

First Brigade—General J. G. Foster, Commanding.

TWENTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

KILLED.

Co. I—Lieut. J. W. Lawler.
Co. A—Saml. J. Dunning.
Co. B—Joseph Drake.
Co. E—Edward A. Jackson.
Co. F—Lyman Marshall, Leander Woodruff.

WOUNDED.

Officers.

Co. D—Lieut. J. S. Atchison, head, slightly.
Co. E—Lieut. John W. Trafton, not dangerous.
Co. G—Capt. R. R. Swift, flesh wound in leg.
Co. K—Lieut. George Warner, foot shot off.

Enlisted Men.

Co. A—Charles C. Seiad, face, not dangerous; Fred. K. Swissner, slightly; Thomas Bolton, slightly.
Co. B—George Williams, Otis Oliver, Frank Oliver,

[Continued on Fifth Page.]

OUR HARBOR DEFENCES.

Interesting Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Government Advises the Seaboard Cities to Protect Themselves by Building Iron-Clad Vessels.

Movement to Construct Harbor Defences—Interesting Statements of Capt. Ericsson, Gen. A. L. Low, Mayor Opdyke, Capt. Nye, Capt. H. H. Morgan, Peter Cooper and Others.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed to proceed to Washington to confer with the War Department. Mr. A. A. Low occupied the chair, and after cautioning the evening papers against publishing their usual incorrect reports of the proceedings, made the following statement, Mayor OPDYKE taking the chair temporarily:

"The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to visit Washington upon the invitation of the head of the War Department, left this City on Thursday, and had, agreeably to appointment, an interview on Friday evening.

Delegations from the Boards of Trade of Boston and Philadelphia were also present. The recent appearance in Hampton Roads of the iron-clad steamer *Merrimac*, on her destructive mission, her probable reappearance, the means to be adopted for repelling this or similar invaders of our ports, and topics of a kindred character, occupied the whole evening. Without attempting to relate what was said on either side, the Committee may state, as the result of their interview, that the following conclusions were reached:

That stone forts, with the usual armament, do not present any sufficient obstacles to the ingress of iron-clad vessels into our harbors.

That vessels of the *Monitor's* description may enter and assail any Southern port without risk of harm to themselves.

That vessels of this or similar construction are as good for the defence of our ports, as they are for the assault of others.

That, in view of the magnitude of the interests involved, *it is the duty of the cities of Boston, Philadelphia and New-York to enter at once upon the creation of iron-clad vessels*, of the requisite strength and power to cope with the *Merrimac*, or other formidable batteries, should such appear on the scene of our present conflict.

That, to this end, it is right and proper that the wealth, the activity, and the energy and skill of this metropolis, and of the other cities named, should forthwith be placed at the command of the Government.

That our insurance companies, banks and moneyed institutions, in common with our wealthy men, should be appealed to for contributions, in the name of the common safety and of the common good, in behalf of a noble country, and in the spirit of an enlightened patriotism.

It is due to the Secretary of War to state that such was the burden of his appeal to the New-York Committee; that whatever may have been the errors of the past, it was the duty of all, whether in or out of office, to look only to the future; by promptitude of action, by energy of movement and by generous emulation in well doing, to prepare by present vigor what has been lost by neglect.

The several delegations left Washington actuated by one spirit and animated by one resolve, faithfully to represent, with all the earnestness in their power, the urgency of immediate and decisive action on the part of the several cities represented by them.

What course the appeal will take in Massachusetts or Pennsylvania, your Committee are not prepared to say, but they were all of one mind, that in New-York it may safely rest upon the well-established generosity of this community; that they may confidently look to the Insurance Companies and banking institutions, and merchants, for $500,000, to be lodged in the hands of a suitable Committee whenever required for the purposes in view, so that all delays of State or City legislation may be avoided.

It was stated to your Committee that two iron-clad vessels are building at Mobile and one in New-Orleans, and all are supposed to be far advanced; and, moreover, that without the personal contributions of Southern men and Southern women, the rebellion would have failed to present to our vision a menace so formidable as that of the *Virginia* and other vessels of a like character that have appeared at Hampton Roads and New-Orleans, and that now threaten our safety from the harbor of Mobile."

Mayor OPDYKE, being called upon to add something to the report, said that the Government were prepared to do everything in its power to meet this new danger, which this revolution in naval warfare has presented to the seaboard cities. But they knew that the work of officials was necessarily tardy. The result of the action between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* had presented a new and startling fact to the civilized world. It affects the condition of harbor defences hitherto relied on, and shows that stone walls are no ostacle to the advance of a mail-clad foe, and no protection against his fearless assaults. Something must be done to meet this new danger. It was believed that individual effort could furnish the aid more promptly than the necessary formalities of Government would allow, and that if the proper spirit of liberality was shown by this community, the necessary funds would be forthcoming, and we should be able within ninety days to build an effective protector against this new kind of enemy. They feared that a reliance upon the General Government would occasion too great and, perhaps, fatal delay.

Mr. LOW added to his statement some remarks to the effect that it was proposed to ask for $500,000 for the object named. He, as one member of the firm with which he was connected, was willing to advance $5,000. He had suggested a subscription of that amount by the Board of Directors of the Union Ferry Company, who had instantly voted to subscribe $10,000 for such a purpose. [Applause.]

Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL spoke a few timely words on the necessity for immediate action in the premises.

Mr. WM. E. DODGE graphically described what he had himself seen of the engagement between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*. He thought it very evident that we had nothing in our harbor at present to protect us against the free entrance of such a vessel as the *Merrimac*, demanding such terms as might please her commander upon a threat of bombarding the City. He was opposed to awaiting the tedious action of the Government.

Capt. NYE offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the report of the Select Committee be accepted, and their action approved.

Resolved, In view of the important interests involved in the statements made by the Committee, and the practical suggestions connected therewith, that a Select Committee of seven members be appointed by the President, with power to carry the same into effect.

A member suggested that the Chamber would like to hear the suggestions that had presented themselves to the members of the Committee, as to matters of detail—the best plan to be adopted for the defence of the harbor.

Mayor OPDYKE said he could speak but for himself. It seemed to him that a model similar to that of the *Monitor*, made larger and with a vast deal more power, would be the best security. The President himself suggested that some kind of a ram or floating battery would answer. They could build such a vessel that would answer the purposes of a sea-boat as well.

Capt. NYE thought that as the *Monitor* had proven so successful, it would be hardly necessary to try a new model.

Capt. ERICSSON, who was present, begged the privilege of making an explanation. If asked what would be the proper defence for the harbor of New-York, at the present time, he would say, in the first place, that we are in a hurry, and cannot wait to have anything extensive or expensive. His opinion was, that all we had to do was to build a number of small shot-proof vessels, carrying guns of from fifteen to twenty inches calibre, of light draft and easily manageable. Such vessels could be built in forty days—say 24 feet beam and 120 feet long. He thought that New-York could build a dozen such vessels in sixty days, that could defend this harbor from any vessels that Europe could send here—even the *Warrior*. It was not reasonable to suppose that if England was to send vessels here, they would be small gunboats. They would be large vessels drawing deep water, and obliged to take the middle of the channel. His plan would be to build boats of light draft that could choose their distance without fear of being run into, or run down a large vessel and haul off rapidly. It would be exceedingly improvident to build a single large vessel for harbor defences. An accident to such a vessel would leave us unprotected. But, if we have a dozen vessels, that objection would be removed. It did not make any difference in the effect of a shot, what was the size of the vessel that carried the gun. The facility with which such vessels could be worked, the advantage of numbers, of light draft, of speedy build, all combined to render them desirable. Sweden protects her coast with a flotilla of such small craft, and has had them more than fifty years, carrying 80-pounders. A line-of-battle ship would not dare to come near them. The sides of a vessel like the *Warrior* would not resist the shots from such boats fired at right angles. The *Warrior* could not resist a 15-inch shot from a 15-inch gun so mounted. He had witnessed the facility with which such gunboats could be managed. The main question was, of course, the time. If they undertook to build so formidable and expensive a vessel as the *Monitor*, four or five months might elapse; whereas by his plan these small boats could be built in forty or fifty days. It was not necessary to undertake coast defences. He did not believe they could compete with Government in doing that, when they had already a number of these iron-clad vessels under way; but, for the sole object of the defence of the harbor, he thought his plan quite effective. He believed within two days the keel of some such vessel should be laid. Our shipcarpenters and machinists could be at work simultaneously upon them. They need not be very swift—not capable of over eight miles an hour.

Mayor OPDYKE asked whether, in the opinion of Capt. E. a ram would protect the harbor against the *Merrimac*.

Capt. E. said that the only vulnerable point of the *Merrimac* would be for sixty hours when thrown back by the fire of the gun. If a number of these vessels, concentrating their fire upon her, there would be probably in three or four hours that some shot might enter the port just as it was opened to fire the gun. But such boats as he suggested were not intended to cope with *Monitors*. England would not send *Monitors* over here. They would be large vessels like the *Warrior*, which could be assailed from a safe distance.

Capt. E. E. MORGAN was entirely opposed to constructing any such vessel as they proposed. All that was necessary was to get one of our old harbor tugs, and in twenty-four hours she could be armed with a powerful ram, extending three feet below the water line and projecting. Such a boat could readily force a hole in the hull of either the *Merrimac* or the *Monitor*, which were very much below the water line. (Laughter.) He was opposed to the suggestion that this was arming against England. (Laughter.) He understood that it was in view of the *Merrimac*. If that vessel was coming here, he believed he could take three or four tug-boats and arm them in twenty-four hours so that they could sink her; (laughter,) Well, let them laugh. He was in earnest, and he would go in one boat and furnish a crew, (applause,) and he meant what he said. He was not speaking for buncombe. (Applause.) The chair suggested that it was not intended to discuss these matters of detail.

Mr. CHAS. GOULD moved the following amendment:

"That in appointing a Committee, the gentlemen just returned from Washington be three of the members, and that the Committee have power to add to their number, not necessarily to be selected from members of the Chamber."

PETER COOPER, Esq., approved of the plan of defence suggested by Capt. MORGAN. He believed that the greatest possible security would be in the simple ram, driven by a powerful steam-engine. All that was required was a strong bow to pierce below the armor of the mailed vessel. He had written to Senator HALE, that instead of building one vessel to cost a million dollars, Congress should build ten at a hundred thousand dollars apiece. So large a vessel for harbor defence would be useless from the danger of getting aground. Small vessels, such as had been suggested by Capt. ERICSSON, could move around with facility.

Mr. RICHARD LATHERS echoed the suggestion of several gentlemen near him, that the City Government should be called upon to issue $500,000 of bonds to forward this movement. The merchants would readily take them.

Mayor OPDYKE remarked that such a course would place them in precisely the same relation that they now maintained to the State and General Governments—of unnecessary and perhaps disastrous delay. The General Government had failed for years to protect our harbor against the old system of warfare—now much less was it prepared to protect us against this new and terrible enginery of destruction? The Legislature had had the subject under discussion during the whole of the present session without arriving at a conclusion. He hoped the merchants and capitalists of New-York would do themselves the credit of carrying out this work promptly. He had no doubt that after the work was done they would be reimbursed by the Government. The matter of detail would be for the Committee to determine. He remarked, in conclusion, that he did not think Capt. ERICSSON had answered satisfactorily the question he had put him, whether the light-draft boats suggested by him would suffice to keep out of the harbor a vessel such as Mr. ERICSSON had himself invented?

Mr. LATHERS renewed his suggestions, that the City Government should first be offered the opportunity to meet the requirements of this exigency. He believed that the City Government would not dare refuse to make the requisite provision.

The resolutions were finally passed, together with the amendment of CHAS. GOULD, and the Committee was appointed, as follows: A. A. Low, Geo. Opdyke, Chas. H. Marshall, Wm. E. Dodge, A. T. Stewart, R. A. Witthaus, Wm. B. Astor and Capt. E. E. Morgan.

Capt. ERICSSON, in reply to the question of Mayor OPDYKE, stated that he did not believe such vessels as he had described could keep the *Monitor* out of New-York harbor. Decidedly not. He, however, regarded the plan he had suggested as the best means of defence that could be improvised for the occasion.

A VILLAGE TO BE NEARLY DEPOPULATED.—It is stated that on or before the 1st of May, about 300 families will migrate from the village of Piermont to Jersey City. This is owing to the removal of the machine shops of the New-York and Erie Railway Company from Piermont to the new terminus at the Long-dock midway between the Jersey City and Hoboken ferries. The influx of so many families has caused a great demand for dwellings in that locality, and whole blocks of buildings are springing up with great rapidity. One man has a contract for building 60 two-story wooden dwellings.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 313½, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324½, 325, 327

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 24. On Demurrer Calendar.—467, 450, 123, 462, 464, 70, 71, 352, 353, 391, 278, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3177, 1575, 1576, 1765, 839, 1160, 1168, 1322, 1345, 128, 24, 1783, 1399, 1868, 1464, 435, 1106, 1316, 357, 1496, 1394, 1783.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 60½, 1731, 1254, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593. *Part II.*—Nos. 50, 1584, 1586, 1588, 1592, 1594, 1596, 1598, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1610, 1612. *Part III.*—Nos. 613, 2863. 1391, 1359, 1373, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601. 1603, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1410, 1320, 1166, 1576, 1614, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1626, 1628. 1630, 1632, 1634.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 497, 954, 608, 896, 957, 958, 959, 960, 963, 645, 910, 945, 955, 763. 718. *Part II.*—Nos. 405, 495, 822, 611, 629, 1814, 647, 684, 693, 139, 737, 1, 222½, 373, 434.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Justice Shipman.

The case of Erastus H. Booth, indicted for being engaged in the Slave-trade, was called up for trial. Mr. Benedict, his counsel, applied for a postponement, on an affidavit of Booth that material and necessary witnesses for him were absent.

The District-Attorney said he regretted that the application should be made, as he was ready to try the cause, and anxious to dispose of it, but the affidavit made out such a case that he could not successfully oppose the application. But he applied, on affidavit, that the bail given for his appearance should be increased.

The increase was opposed by Mr. Benedict and by Judge BEEBE, who also appeared as counsel. Judge SHIPMAN finally ordered that the defendant give an additional bond in the sum of $2,000.

The District-Attorney also moved for the entry of a *nolle prosequi* in several cases, which was granted, on consent of the opposite parties.

MOTION OF ATTACHMENT.

Orlando Potter et al. vs. Frederick Kapp and William Hartwig.—This was a motion for an attachment for contempt of Court, for disobeying an injunction order in the sewing-machine cases. After hearing counsel for the parties, the Judge ordered the attachment to issue.

The Cry of "On to Richmond" in Court—An Englishman's "Hopes."

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Rae, Executor, &c., vs. Vaughn.—This was an action to recover stock in the Virginia and New-York Steamship Company, of the value of $5,000, and a promissory note made by the plaintiff's testator for $2,245, and intrusted to the defendant by the testator before his death. The defendant asserted the right to detain them for an alleged debt.

In the course of his remarks to the jury, in opening the case, Mr. Edwin James, late Queen's Counsel, said that he was very happy to say that the stock of the Company would soon be at a premium, for he hoped and believed that the way was about to be opened to Richmond. The remark created much amusement. The case is still on.

Edwin James and Thomas Dumphy for plaintiff: McMahon and Sherman for defendant.

A Difference in Estimates of the Value of Reputation.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

Edward Hall vs. *George C. Jeffries.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff, who is a journeyman tailor, to recover of the defendant, who is a merchant tailor, a sum of money equal to damages alleged to have been sustained by his purse and character in consequence of certain language used by defendant concerning him.

The case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and it will be remembered that the plaintiff claimed to have lost a lucrative situation by reason of the defendant's remarks touching his character. The amount claimed was $15,000. The Jury now awarded to the plaintiff $450.

D. & T. McMahon for plaintiff. S. F. Clarkson for defendant.

An Action for Malicious Prosecution, and a Verdict Therein.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice Hearne.

Michaelson vs. *Winham.*—This was an action for malicious prosecution. It appeared that on the 10th of January last the defendant was riding in a light wagon up Eighth-avenue, where, as he claimed, his wagon was run into and injured by the plaintiff, who was driving his grocer's wagon on the same avenue with great speed.

The defendant commenced an action in a District Court to recover damages for the injury to his wagon, and also procured the arrest of the plaintiff on a criminal charge of malicious mischief. The civil action resulted in a judgment in favor of Winham for $22; the criminal charge was dismissed on the ground of informality.

The plaintiff brought the present action to recover damages by reason of his arrest on the criminal charge. The evidence was conflicting on the question whether the defendant had probable cause for instituting his prosecution. After the evidence was submitted Judge HALE charged the jury that the question in the case was one almost entirely that of fact; that malice might be implied from a want of probable cause, and that the chief question to be determined was whether the defendant had probable cause for instituting a criminal prosecution. No exceptions were taken to the charge. The jury, after a protracted absence, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, for ten dollars.

Walton & Shearman and Augustus F. Bays for plaintiff; Edward W. Bishop and Mr. O'Brien for defendant.

Evidence—The Admission of a Copy without Showing the Loss of the Original.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Franz Rossburg vs. Marvin J. Merchant et al.—This was an action for a quantity of cologne charged to have been sold and delivered to Marvin J. Merchant and George F. Merchant as copartners—Marvin J. Merchant only was served with process, and alone defends the action.

The defence set up was that Marvin J. Merchant was not a member of the firm of Merchant Brothers, to whom it was alleged the goods were sold and delivered. Judgment was rendered in the Court below for the plaintiff, and the defendants appealed, on the ground that the motion for nonsuit should have been granted, as the proof showed that the goods were sold to George F. Merchant. That the Court erred in admitting a copy invoice in evidence without the loss of the original having been shown.

Decision reserved.

Soloman L. Hull for appellants; McCunn & Fine for respondents.

A Defence of Usury Passed Upon by a Jury.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

John Ross vs. *Edward Robinson.*—This was an action on a promissory note. The answer admitted the making of the note, but denied that plaintiff was the real party in interest. The defence also set up a usurious rate of interest.

The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $842 03.

Wm. W. Niles for plaintiff; S. Logan for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, the trial of Mary Dunn, for receiving stolen goods, was concluded by a verdict of acquittal.

James Williams pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in passing a $1 counterfeit bill of the Southport Bank, Connecticut, and was remanded for sentence.

John Carpenter pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon (pistol) upon Louis Fredenbach, on the 13th of December last. Remanded for sentence.

Surrogate's Court.

Admitted to Probate.—The wills of Peter Bernhardt, Eliza Grosvenor, E. Nasehold, George C. Conover, John Conger, Gilbert R. Tober and Andrew Strong, were now admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Ford et al. vs. Crocker et al.—Case settled.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Price vs. Dewey et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Mayor, &c., to open Madison-avenue.—Motion denied.

Charterman vs. Charterman.—Motion denied.

Brown et al. vs. Walker, &c.—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Hoyt, &c., vs. McCarty.—Motion denied; leave given to renew, &c.

Scribner vs. Loomis.—Motion denied.

Alt vs. Berry.—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Striker, &c., vs. Gillies et al.—Motion granted; $10 costs.

East River Insurance Company vs. Schott et al.—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Roosevelt vs. Abbott.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Barry vs. Tomlinson.—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Arkenburgh et. al. vs. Barton.

Cross vs. Harris.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Clary et. al. vs. Quinn et. al.—Motion granted.

Gallatin Fire Insurance Company vs. Hatch et. al.—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Cary et al. vs. Pelton et al.—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Copeland vs. Racoon Mountain Coal Company.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Simes vs. Simes.—Referee must return the proofs.

Heywood vs. Milner et. al.—Referred to John B. Haskin, Esq., to compute. On the coming in of the report the Court will appoint the Referee to sell, there being an absentee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Donahaw vs. Frask.—Undertaking approved.

Morrill vs. Burnham.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of answer, and $10 costs of opening motion, &c. See Judge's note with Clerk.

Clark vs. Meigt et al.—Motion for a new trial granted with costs, to abide the event, &c. See Judge's opinion with Clerk.

Levi vs. Blun.—Motion granted and sureties approved.

Cousland et al. vs. Schuchardt, &c.—Consent and substitution granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 18, 1862

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	93⅞	50 P. M. S. ship Co.	s30. 95
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Cou	93⅞	60 do.	95⅛
10,000 do.	b30 94	100 Erie Railroad.	36⅞
20,000 U. S. 5s, '74...Cou	88	100 do.	b10 37
3,000 U. S. 6s '81. Reg.		910 do.	37
W. Loan, 3 yearly	93⅛	50 do.	s30 37
3,000 N. C. State 6s.	70	700 do.	b30 37⅛
13,000 Mo. State 6's	53⅜	50 do.	37⅛
500 California 7s	86⅜	155 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	25
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s	102	200 do.	25⅜
3,000 E. R. 4th M. B.	87	6 M. & P. Du C. 1st p.	79½
5,000 H. Riv. R. 1st M. B.	103	22 Erie P. Pref.	62⅞
1,000 Hud. Riv. 3d M. Bs	81⅜	50 do.	s30 62⅜
1,000 Har. 1st Mtg. Bs.	100	450 do.	62⅜
1,000 M. C. 8 ₱ c. 1st		100 do.	b30 62⅜
M. S. F. C. B.	103¼	100 do.	b7 62⅜
8,000 C. B. & Q. R. s. p. c. bs	99⅜	110 Hud. River R.	38⅛
2,000 Mich. So. 1st M. Bs.	99⅜	350 Harlem Railroad.	13
5,000 N. Ia. 1st Mtge.	81⅜	150 do.	13⅛
16,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	46⅜	320 Harlem R. Pref.	32⅜
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	17	50 Mich. Cen. R.	57⅛
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	47	600 Mi. S. & N. Ind.	b30 24⅜
4,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	100	73 do.	24⅜
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B.	86⅜	30 M. S. & N. I. R. pf.	48⅛
30 Merchants' Bank	92	50 Ill. C. R. scrip.	s10 65⅜
10 Bk. of Commerce	90⅜	50 do.	65⅜
10 Amer. Ex. Bank	89	50 do.	s15 65⅛
20 Hanover Bank	76	50 do.	s30 65⅜
8,000 American Gold	101⅜	500 Ill. Cen. C. B. Scp.	35⅜
20,000 do.	b30 101⅛	230 Cleve. & Pitts.	18
3,000 do.	101⅜	100 do.	b20 18⅛
10,000 do.	b60. 101⅜	100 Ga. & Chic. R.	b10 70
10,000 do.	b60l. 01⅜	700 Cleve. & Tol. R.	46⅜
10,000 do.	b30. 101⅜	200 do.	s10 46⅜
60,000 do.	s10. 101⅜	300 do.	b15 47
500 Cumb. Coal Pref.		200 do.	b10 46⅞
135 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	88	200 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	b30 57⅛
450 N. Y. Cen R. R.	83⅝	600 do.	57

SECOND BOARD.

$65,000 U. S. 6s '81. Reg	93⅞	10 Pacific M. S. Co.	95⅜
25,000 U. S. 6s '81...Cou	93⅞	50 do.	95⅞
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74...Cou	88	50 Mich. Cen. R.	s30 57⅛
5,000 Mo. State 6s.	53⅞	50 do.	b30 57⅜
5,000 Louisiana State 6s	70	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	66⅜
3,000 Ill. War Loan.	90	50 do.	s40 66
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s 1862, ex div.	100	50 M. So. & N. I. R.	24⅛
10,000 Hud. R. 3d m. bs.	81⅜	50 do.	b30 24⅜
20 Continental Bank.	85	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 46⅜
15 Bank of Commerce	90	100 do.	s10 46⅜
20 M. & P. Du C. R. 1st Pf'd	80	100 do.	46⅜
20,000 Am. Gold.	b30. 101⅜	200 do.	s30 46⅜
40,000 do.	101⅜	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	56⅞
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	83⅜	20 do.	57
500 do.	b10 83⅜	200 do.	b30 57
370 Erie Railway	37⅜	100 do.	b3 57⅝
5 do.	37⅜	150 do.	s30 58⅜
50 do.	37⅜	50 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	26
100 do.	s10 37⅜	100 do.	25⅜
50 do.	b15 37⅜	11 M. & Pr. Du C. 2d. Pr.	57⅜
100 do.	b30 37⅝	10 do.	57⅜

TUESDAY, March 18—P. M.

The Stock Market, to-day, was not generally active, but a large business was done in several of the Railway Stocks, and a firm demand shown for Government Securities. The report of the Receiver of the late Corporation of the New-York and Erie Company, and the favorable auspices under which the affairs of the concern are turned over to the new Corporation of the Erie Railway, had a favorable influence on both classes of the Stock. The Common Shares sold as high as 37⅜ ₱ cent., and the Preferred Shares, 62⅝ ₱ cent. The important report of the Receiver of the late Incorporation, we publish at full length in a succeeding column, preferring to let Mr. MARSH speak for himself in his own business-like way, to any mere analysis of the substance of his statement. There seems to be little question that the future of this great property is placed in a most favorable light, and from our intimate acquaintance with and confidence in this gentleman, we have no question that Mr. MARSH has submitted to the proprietary a straight-forward and reliable exhibit of its resources and prospects. On other Railway shares the dealings were not especially animated, although prices were generally rather higher then on Monday. The disposition to bear the shares of the New-York Central is still quite prominent, while new buyers of the Stock appeared to day and took from 2,500 to 3,000 Shares at 83¼@83⅜ ₱ cent. The Western shares were steady, and an advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. was paid on Illinois Central. After the Second Board 2,000 shares of Michigan Southern old stock were taken at 24@24⅛ ₱ cent. In American Gold the demand was stronger than on any occasion this week, and $350,000 were taken at 101⅛@101¼ ₱ cent. The United States 6 ₱ cents, of 1881 closed with sales at 93⅜ ₱ cent., for both registered and coupon stock. At the very close of the Share dealings, Erie fell off to 37@37⅛ ₱ cent.; the Preferred shares to 62½@62⅝ ₱ cent., and New-York Central was done at 83⅛ ₱ cent., cash, and that price bid. The Western shares were, Cleveland and Toledo, 46⅜; Rock Island, 56⅜; Michigan Central, 56½@57; Illinois Central, 65½@66; Prarie du Chien, 25⅜@26, and Michigan Guaranteed 48 ₱ cent.

The City Bank Shares are again on the advance, the quotations being on nearly all descriptions. The following are the bids to-day:

Merchants'	91	Bank of the Republic	92
America	100	Bank of N. America.	90
North River	65	Hanover	76
Chemical	400	Metropolitan	95
Butchers' & Drovers'	108	East River	86
Merchants' Exchange	75	Market	85
Leather Manufact'a.	125	Nassau	87
Seventh Ward	112	Shoe and Leather	92
Commerce	90	Corn Exchange	90¼
Commerce, scrip stk.	92⅛	Continental	85
Broadway	125	St. Nicholas	83
Ocean	73	Marine	100
Mercantile	105	Commonwealth	80
American Exchange.	90	Park	100⅛
Chatham	75⅛		

The Railway Mortgages are generally ⅛@1 ₱ cent higher than yesterday, and but few parcels offered:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95⅛	Pac. R. 7s, g't'd. by Mo.	47
N. Y. Cen. sixes, ri. es.	90	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	94
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub.	90	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ₱ c.	94
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	102	T. H. & A. second, 8	60
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102	L. G. & Mil. L. G. Bs.	17
N. Y. Cen., 7s, c., '76	103¼	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	87
Erie firsts, '68	105⅛	Chi. & N. W. firsts	46⅛
Erie seconds, '66	99⅜	Chi. & N. W. seconds	17
Erie seconds, '79	101⅛	Chi. & N. W. int. bds.	65
Erie thirds, '83	92	Lac. & West. Bonds	95
Erie fourths, '80	86⅛	Del., Lack & West. 2ds.	94
Erie fifths, '88	77	Tol. & Wabash firsts	77⅛
Buf. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	81	Tol. & Wabash seconds	46⅜
Hudson firsts, '69	103½	Mil. & P. Du C.	88⅛
Hudson thirds, '75	80	Galena & Chi. firsts	100
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	99⅛	Galena & Chi. seconds	98
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	98⅜	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	88⅛
Mich. Cen. n. f. do, '82	103	N. J. Cen. seconds	100
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c.	99¼	M. & P. Du C. 1sts. pref.	79⅝
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	94	M. & P. Du C. sec. pref.	57
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	73	Long Dock Bonds	98
N. Indiana firsts	91⅛	Cle., P. & Ash thirds	72
N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68	90	Warren R. Bonds	80
M. S. & N. I. s. f., 7 ₱ c.	91¼		

The Money market is fairly employed today on Government and other Stock collateral at 6@7 ₱ cent. Merchant paper of prime credit continues scarce, and rates from 5½ to 7 ₱ cent., according to date. Exchange for the Boston steamer stiffened up this morning, and ¼@½ ₱ cent. advance was paid on yesterday's quotation. The early sales of the day were at 111¾@111⅞ ₱ cent.; the closing quotation 112@112½ ₱ cent. Gold is also firmer; sales at 101¼@101½ ₱ cent. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending March 18, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,580,944	$2,161,949	$2,145,971
Previously reported	15,508,980	26,799,462	25,903,496
Since January 1	$17,089,924	$28,961,411	$28,049,467

We are indebted to Messrs. CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON, of the Stock Exchange, for a tabular statement of the Public Debt of the United States, specifying the sum of each Loan, and the outstanding amount of each issue of Treasury Bonds and Notes, as they stood in January last. The statement is for gratuitous circulation to the friends and customers of Messrs. MEIGS, at No. 50 Exchange-place. His total of both classes of debt is made $303,049,710, agreeing substantially with our editorial summary of the Public Debt on Monday last. The Funded Debt is $120,524,948, as follows:

Loan of 1842	$2,883,364 11	6 ₱ cent.
Loan of 1847	9,415,250 00	6 ₱ cent.
Loan of 1848	8,908,341 80	6 ₱ cent.
Loan of 1858	20,000,000 00	5 ₱ cent.
Loan of 1860	7,022,000 00	5 ₱ cent.
Loan of 1861	68,415,000 00	6 ₱ cent.
Texan Indemnity	3,461,000 00	5 ₱ cent.
Texan War Debt	112,092 59	5 ₱ cent.
Oregon War Debt	307,900 00	6 ₱ cent.
Total of Funded Debt	$120,524,948 50	

The schedule of Treasury Bonds and Notes appended to the above by Messrs. M. has been changed since January. $9,993,950 Notes, 10@12 ₱ cent., due in January, were paid off on Feb. 1, and to the 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds $5,600,000 has been added of the issue of August 19, and $3,800,000 to the issue of Oct. 1. These corrections leave the total sum about the same figure as in the schedule, or say $181,930,811, in place of $182,524,561.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. March 10.	LOANS. March 17.	SPECIE. March 10.	SPECIE. March 17.
Philadelphia	$3,534,000	$3,358,000	$1,051,000	1,060,000
North America	3,091,591	3,564,005	603,463	602,313
Farmers & Mech.	4,401,102	4,565,032	1,125,041	1,116,208
Commercial	1,865,000	1,835,000	239,000	238,000
Mechanics'	1,933,000	1,915,000	234,028	233,200
N. Liberties	1,633,000	1,663,000	351,000	351,000
Southwark	858,726	861,717	330,162	331,614
Kensington	662,138	661,717	135,186	134,957
Penn Township	781,891	891,703	175,502	175,484
Western	1,609,181	1,705,977	369,363	375,454
Man. & Mech.	1,239,550	1,225,235	151,485	151,315
Commerce	657,470	689,199	169,624	189,181
Girard	2,107,661	2,111,066	319,623	387,178
Tradesmen's	501,393	506,027	195,325	194,120
Consolidation	647,336	652,706	112,958	108,608
City	899,047	881,147	119,063	118,960
Commonwealth	568,504	567,041	75,707	75,301
Corn Exchange	583,000	598,000	103,000	102,000
Union	492,000	503,000	73,000	73,000
Total	28,083,499	28,723,835	5,869,730	5,897,891

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. March 10.	DEPOSITS. March 17.	CIRCULATION. March 10.	CIRCULATION. March 17.
Philadelphia	$1,880,000	$1,791,000	$240,000	$229,000
North America	1,938,500	1,863,898	326,415	356,212
Farmers & Mech	3,173,570	3,283,064	300,465	284,970
Commercial	1,144,000	1,105,000	109,000	104,000
Mechanics'	941,379	914,439	96,733	101,585
N. Liberties	1,189,000	1,163,000	73,000	75,000

regulations of the Receiver. In this way the road has suffered none of the evils which often follow changes of administration.

In closing the active duties of his trust, the Receiver takes the liberty of congratulating the stockholders that their property has been returned to them in as good condition as when it came into his hands; that the interest on the whole debt has been provided for, and the current interest punctually paid; and that the Directors have assumed the management of the road under circumstances more favorable than have ever existed in its history. The Receiver had money on hand to pay all the expenses of operating the road, including rents and taxes, to the 1st of January, besides a considerable surplus to be applied, under the direction of the Court, to the payment of the interest on the mortgage bonds as it becomes due. With the ability to earn more income than ever before, it is hoped the early return of peace and prosperity to the country will so increase the traffic that the road will hereafter earn full interest on the entire capital and debt of the Company.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, March, 1862.

The National Credit.

From Messrs. S. Hallet & Co.'s Circular, March 18.

The case with which the country has borne the vast load placed upon it has agreeably disappointed the most sanguine believers in its financial strength. It has shown where this lay, and that secession carried off no considerable portion of it—not enough to weaken perceptibly the Government, or the people. As an almost universal ruler war contracts to a ruinous extent the industries and commerce of the people, and in an equal degree, weakening its means. But the one in which the Government is engaged left the foreign commerce of the country entirely free, which from a fortunate concurrence of circumstances, has proved since the rebellion broke out, highly prosperous. There has been a steady and active demand for our crops that have been most bountiful, the exportation of which has kept foreigners constantly in our debt. The internal trade of the country has been equally active and prosperous. The movement of produce and merchandize upon 30,000 miles of railway and canal in the North has not been interrupted for a single moment by a hostile force, or by the fear of such. The avocations of 20,000,000 of the people were never more uninterruptedly pursued. War, consequently, brought none of the ordinary consequences of war. Those waged so long between France and England had a direct effect to impair, to a very great extent, the resources of each, so that the indirect losses were far greater than any that met the eye, or would be accurately computed. But almost any burden may be borne by a people who are free in all their industries, and in all the articulations of their commerce and trade.

The strength displayed by the United States is chiefly to be attributed to its unrivalled system of public works. The commerce of these is almost the only thing that can give us anything like an adequate idea of the extent of the wealth of the country. Take, for example, the commerce of the railroads of New-York. The total tonnage, with value of the same, transported over these works the past year was as follows:

Articles.	Tons carried.	Value of same.
Products of the Forest	540,079	$10,801,580
Products of Animals	1,667,079	213,414,000
Vegetable Food	1,220,332	61,016,600
Other Agricultural Products	221,201	3,318,130
Manufactures	568,691	142,175,251
Merchandise	719,017	$30,568,508
Other articles	1,124,111	11,741,110
Totals	5,460,409	$801,475,141

The tonnage of the canals of the State is fully as great as that of the railroads. The aggregate for both will equal 11,000,000 tons, having a value of $1,000,000,000. The tonnage of vegetable food for both railways and canals will equal very nearly if not quite three millions of tons, or 150,000,000 bushels.

The total mileage of the railways in New-York engaged in the transportation of freight is 2,645 miles; in the Northern States 22,500 miles. At one-half the tonnage of the New-York roads, the total of the roads of these States will exceed 22,500,000 tons, excluding such articles as coal. Estimating the value of such freight to be only $100 per ton, the total would be $2,250,000,000. In other words, the value of the freight transported over the railroads of the Northern States exceeds 100 to each inhabitant. The value of such as go over their navigable water courses are nearly as great, making the aggregate value of the internal commerce of the Northern States exceed $4,000,000,000; a sum six times greater than the entire foreign trade of the country.

These facts are given to show that the apparent only represents the real financial strength of the country. Capital is abundant because it is created as fast as it is spent, even in a period of war. With this brought to a close, the public securities of the country should have a value never before possessed. The strength and power of the Government has been subject to a test to which no weak one can be put and survive. We are no longer an aggregation of States, but a nation. The war has shown that the wealth of the country is in the loyal States, and that all the taxes necessary to the support of Government can be borne by loyal subjects. The debt will be an institution—a tie, binding all parts of the country together. The amount likely to be issued is not so great as ultimately to affect the market value of the securities, and it will not be long before this will, like all securities of solvent Governments, sell at rates that will yield the purchaser the lowest rate of interest ruling. For some sixteen years the United States 6 per cents. sold on an average of 118, at which price they produced an interest of only 4⅞ per cent.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 18, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 64 bbls. Ashes, 10,718 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. and 1,431 bags Corn Meal, 31,621 bushels Wheat, 1,055 bushels Corn, 1,692 bushels Rye, 1,450 bushels Barley, 7,410 bushels Oats, 3,225 bushels Malt, 5,042 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,823 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 75 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, at previous prices.

COPPER—American Ingot has been depressed and has declined to 23c.@25c. ₱ lb., closing irregularly.

COFFEE—The demand has been generally limited at our quotations; Java, 26c.@26½c.; Rio, 19½c. @22½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 22c.@24c., and St. Domingo, at 19c.@19½c. ₱ lb., usual terms; sales 100 bags Maracaibo, at 23c. ₱ lb. Stock on hand this morning—117,287 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 72,204 bags Rio and Santos, 14,825 mats and 566 bags Java, 13,100 bags Maracaibo, 4,910 bags Ceara, 4,580 bags St. Domingo, 2,500 mats Ceylon, 1,550 bags Laguayra and 3,052 bags of other descriptions.

STOCK OF RIO.	Bags.
March 15, Baltimore	25,000
March 15, Philadelphia	2,500
March 18, New-York	72,204
Grand Total	99,704

COTTON—Is in limited demand at irregular prices. The principal holders are not disposed to sell, unless at full rates.

FRUIT—The market has been generally inactive; prices have not varied materially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour, to-day, has been moderate, and, as holders have offered their supplies freely, the tendency of prices has been in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 20@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 65—chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 40@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20@$5 35
Extra State	5 40@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45@ 6 25
Inferior extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 85@ 6 85
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 6 85

Southern Flour is heavy and declining; sales 1,800 bbls., at $5 65@$5 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is plenty and drooping, including superfine at $5 25@$5 30; extra at $5 40@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl., and the latter, in puncheons, at $15 50 each. Buckwheat Flour, $1 90@$2 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly offered and purchased to-day. Prices have favored buyers. The reported sales since our last comprise only 11,200 bushels, including White Western at $1 42½@$1 45; Red Western (Winter) at $1 38; Northwestern Club at $1 30; Red State (Winter) at $1 33, and Red Jersey at $1 36, ₱ bushel. Corn exhibits no remarkable changes to-day; sales 58,000 bushels, at 58c.@60c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 54c. for unsound do.; and 58c.@59c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, in shipping order, and 68c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats are inactive, including Canadian, at 37c.@38c.; Western at 37c.@38c.; State at 38c.@39c., and Jersey at 37c.@38½c., ₱ bushel. Rye continues in fair request, at 80c.@83c. from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel; sales 5,300 bushels. Barley is in demand at full rates. Sales 3,900 bushels, including State, at 88c.@91c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in demand and is steady, at from 75c.@90c. for poor to prime ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for, chiefly for local use, at former prices, including last year's crop at 12c.@20c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been quiet since our last; prices have not varied remarkably.

LEAD—Pig has attracted more attention, including foreign, at $6 50@$6 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.; 350 tons were sold at these figures.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 310 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 35c.@36c.; Neuvitas, at 30c., and Cuba clayed and Muscovado, at 20c.@24c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited demand, including Common, at $5 62½ ₱ 310 lbs. Nothing new in other kinds.

OILS—Transactions, to-day, have been limited at our quotations. Crude Sperm, $1 40@$1 42; Crude Whale at 48c.@53c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at 60c.; Olive at $1 35@$1 37½; Linseed, 57c.@58c.; No. 1 Winter Lard at 67½c.@70c.; City Red at 52c.@53c.; Crude Petroleum, at 14c. @16c.; Refined Petroleum at 28c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less sought after, at $13 50@$13 75 for Mess; $10 75@$10 87½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales, 590 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 4¾c.@5¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 5¼c.@7c. for Hams, 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair demand at buoyant rates; sales 560 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls. poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is in good demand, and is steady; sales since our last, 685 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and firm, 10c.@14c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—A moderate demand prevails for Clover, at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; and Linseed, at $2 35 ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Sales 120 boxes Castile, in lots, at 14½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales 150 bags Pepper, on terms not disclosed.

SUGARS—Have been rather less active, the day's sales having been 845 hhds., including Cuba and Porto Rico, at 6¾c.@7¾c.; and Melado, on terms not ascertained, ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet, since our last; prices, however, have been well supported.

TIN—Block has been more freely offered, and purchased at, however, reduced prices, including Banca, at 29½c.@30c., and Straits, at 28c.@29c., cash, ₱ lb. Nothing new in Straits.

TOBACCO—A limited business has been transacted since our last, the uncertainty about the Tax bill checking operations. Sales, 122 hhds. Kentucky, at 8¾c.@14c.; 72 bbls. Havana, at 48c.; and 54 cases Seed Leaf, at 13½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs. at 8¼c.@8⅝c. ₱ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice the week's business thus: "Since our last a brisk inquiry has prevailed for shipment, and the orders, though confined to a limited number of shippers, have been heavy, and rather in excess of the arrivals, present and prospective, so that strictly prime lots have advanced in price, selling readily at 8⅝c., at which rate the market today closes firmly. The demand for home consumption continues light, and is supplied mainly by small parcels from the interior. Small sales have also been made for shipment to the West Indies. Price this date, 1858, 10½c.; 1859, 10¼c.; 1860, 10¼c.; 1861, 9¼c. ₱ lb."

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 600 bbls., in lots, part at 25c.@25¾c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market was inactive, today. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@6¼d.; Corn, 5¾d.@6¼d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d. @25s., and by steamer at 40s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d.@20s. ₱ ton; Hops, ½d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8¼d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; and Cheese, $25s.@30s. ₱ ton; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d. @2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8¼d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For Newry, Ireland—A British ship, with Grain, (20,000 bushels,) in bulk, at 10d. ₱ 60 lbs.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 5
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 6
America	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 8
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 15
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 16
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 22
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 25
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 26
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Mar. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mar. 29
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 2
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 9

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

193, 173, 203, 183, 193—123, 43—113, 203—33, 143, 133, 193—223, 173, 183, 193, 43—3, 113, 113—173, 83, 63, 73, 163—133, 143, 223—223, 83, 113, 113, 83, 43.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME! Write. "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH OR PARTLY IN EXchange, a medium size modern dwelling, between Lexington and 6th avs., and 18th and 30th sts.; price from $10,000 to $12,000. Address J. P. D., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, with real name, and location, description and price of property.

PART OF HOUSE WANTED.—THE SECOND floor of a plain house, having water and gas, by a family of 3, gentleman, wife and daughter, (Americans); 4 to 5 rooms needed. Rent $250 to $275; location near 4th-av., 14th to 30th sts. Address, with full particulars, S. C., Union-square Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED BY A PRIVATE FAMILY—A good four-story, 25 feet front, high-stoop house, with the modern improvements, between 3d and 6th avs. and 14th and 34th sts., in good order. Rent $800 to $1,000. Address HOUSE, Box No. 191 Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, BY THE 1st of April, four rooms, suitable for housekeeping, where plain sewing could be taken as an equivalent for rent or part of rent, or will take charge of a house. Address E. P., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN ORANGE, OR IN SOME CONVEnient and healthy locality in New-Jersey, a furnished house for the Summer, with privilege for the year. Address, with full particulars, LEONARD SCOTT, No. 54 Gold-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND STABLE WANTED—IN THE vicinity of 5th-av., for a family of four adults. Address, stating lowest rent, exact location and at what hour the house may be seen, Mr. S., Box No. 3,674 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$800 OR A FAIR CASH OFFER LESS.—To business men or capitalists desirous to invest, the best chance ever offered in this market of a light manufacturing business suitable for private houses, hotels, &c., and in complete working order; profits very heavy and realised without delay; monopoly of the State secured. Apply at the factory, No. 163 Canal-st., fourth floor, for two days, from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 6 P. M.

$10,000.—LEATHER AND SHOE FINDings.—A partner wanted, either special or active, with the above amount of capital, to join the subscriber, who has a small capital, and has had twenty years' experience in the above business. Address WHITMORE, Box No. 143 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

$1,000 OR $2,000.—ANY ONE WANTING A partner in a good located grocery business, or will sell out on reasonable terms, will hear of a cash customer. Address S. J., Box 171 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

CURL IT
YOUR
HAIR!
BEAUTIFY YOURSELF,
BY USING
CHAPPELL'S HYPERION
FOR CURLING THE HAIR.

By using Chappell's Hyperion, Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold.
CHAPPELL'S HYPERION
Is the only article in the world that will Curl straight Hair!
The only article that will Curl the Hair
In Glossy Curls,
In Sunny Curls,
In Silken Curls,
In Auburn Curls,
In Flaxen Curls,
In Flowing Curls,
In Waving Curls,
In Beautiful Curls,
In Luxuriant Curls,
In Raven Curls!
It makes the Hair SOFT and GLOSSY; it INVIGORATES the Hair; it BEAUTIFIES the Hair; it CLEANSES the Hair; it is most DELIGHTFUL and EXQUISITELY
PERFUMED.
The Hyperion does not in any manner interfere with the NATURAL SOFTNESS OF THE HAIR.
It neither scorches nor dries it; it gives the Hair a soft, thrifty appearance; it PREVENTS the Hair from
FALLING OFF!
It is the only article ever yet discovered that will
CURL STRAIGHT HAIR
in beautiful curls, without injury to the Hair or scalp. The Hyperion has been before the public but about six months, and in that short period of time it has been tested by more than
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS!
And they all universally testify that the HYPERION IS THE GREATEST BEAUTIFIER EVER OFFERED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
The Hyperion can be so applied as to cause the Hair to *Curl* for one *Day*, or for one *Week*, or for one *Month*, or for any longer period desired.
The Hyperion is the only article in the world but what can be counterfeited or imitated by unprincipled persons. To prevent this, we do not offer it for sale at any Druggist's in the United States. Therefore, any lady or gentleman who desires the soft luxuriant Curls, and who desires to beautify themselves by using the Hyperion, must inclose the
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR,
in a letter, and address
W. CHAPPELL & CO.,
Box No. 54 Parkman, Geauga County, Ohio,
and it will be carefully sent by return mail.

4 CARTES DE VISITES, ONLY 50 CENTS
3, 6x8, in Photographs, only $1.
2, 8x10, in Photographs, only $1.
At M. E. LOCKWOOD'S Gallery, No. 207 8th-av.

TO LET.

TO LET—ALL THE SECOND STORY, NO. 13 Chambers-st., four rooms; together or separately; always used for law offices.

Also, the fourth and fifth stories, No. 13 Chambers-st., for any light business.

Also, basement of No. 11 Chambers-st., suitable for a tailor, shoemaker, &c.

Also, some suites of offices in the vicinity.
Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—ON WASHINGTON-av., near Gates-av., three-story English basement house, 16½x40, lot 118 feet deep. One on Clermont-av., near Lafayette-av., three-story English basement, 16½x44, lot 100 feet deep. Both desirable locations; neat and convenient; rent low. Apply at Brooklyn Glass Works, No. 44 State-st., to Mr. John Gould, or to A. M. Tredwell, No. 195 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LET—IN VERY DESIRABLE LOCATIONS, one three-story brown-stone, high-stoop house, No. 2 Boorman-place, West 33d-st.; rent $700. One brown-stone house, rent $550, No. 180 West 43d-st. One three-story high-stoop house, rent $550, No. 164 West 43d-st. Also, a two-story house; rent $400. All have the improvements, gas fixtures included. Inquire of JOSEPH POTTER, No. 164 West 43d-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—VERY LOW, A NEW brick building, 20x40. Also a brick building adjoining, 20x50, for many years occupied as a livery stable—the whole suitable for manufacturing or stabling purposes. Location in 24th-st., near the northwest corner of 9th-av. Inquire in fancy store No. 217 9th-av., or to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PARTS OF EITHER or both the two iron-front building Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., being the corner of Elm-st. and adjoining building; perfectly finished and lighted throughout, and so connected by archways as to make in reality but one building, with a front of 50 feet on Canal-st.; or, the basements, stores, second and third floors, together or separately. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

A GENTLEMAN'S SUBURBAN RESIDENCE to let, from May 1, in West 84th-st., one block from Central Park, in full view; comprising a three-story gothic cottage, carriage-house, stable and greenhouse, and eight lots in garden, filled with rare exotics and choice fruits; neighborhood unexceptionable, and rent very low to a careful and responsible family. Apply to B. H. TAYLOR, No. 130 Broadway, rear office.

NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to dressing room on top floor; no yard; four stories and basement, high stoop; a very nice house, all in perfect order; may be seen from 12 to 3. JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—FRONT BASEment and second floor, to a gentleman, wife and servant only. Other part similarly occupied. Positively no children. Location Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Modern conveniences. Rent low; possession any time. References of the highest respectability given and required. Address W. T. L., Box No. 723 New-York Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM FIRST OF MAY, the lofts of the three-story building Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Spring-st.; containing an iron vault and three forges; have been used for several years as a jewelry manufactory. Apply to T. DAVIS & SONS, corner Broome and Crosby sts., or to A. F. HATFIELD, Pacific Insurance Company, No. 470 Broadway.

TO LET—THE MARBLE-FRONT STORE NO. 210 Fulton-st., near Greenwich. Also, the country-seat belonging to the late J. Bronson, Fort Richmond, S. I.; good house, large barn, stable, garden, and about 4 acres of land, opposite a park, within five minutes' walk of two ferries to New-York. Apply to CLARKE BROTHERS, No. 4 Gold-st., New-York.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house to let in Brooklyn, and rent taken in board by owner. A party only who can give undoubted references as to character will be treated with. Good plain living all that will be required. House near the cars, and in a fine location. Address, for one week, A. B. C., Box No. 28, Brooklyn Post-office. See New-York *Herald*.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LET—NOS. 268 AND 270 4TH-AV., NEAR 21st-st., rent, $400; No. 66 West 42d-st., $850; No. 715 6th-av., $350. These houses have all the modern improvements. Drug store, No. 717 6th-av., rent $350. Apply to J. ROGERS, No. 50 East 13th-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and basement brick house, No. 43 6th-st.; also, the whole or part of the three-story and basement brick house No. 108 5th-st.; also, the four-story brown-stone front house No. 8, opposite Stuyvesant-park. For particulars, inquire at No. 43 2d-av.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, NEAR THE FERRY, a three-story and basement brick house; has range, bath, gas and other improvements; will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of JOHN REYNOLDS, No. 222 West 43d-st., near 9th-av. New-York, or of JOHN CREECH, No. 22 Morris-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 79 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET in the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist wheels, &c. Good light front and rear; location good and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY STORE, NO. 85 Beaver-st., near the new Custom-house, 22x50, or the first floor and basement, separately, if desired. Possession 1st April. Apply on the premises, to M. McCOUNIN, second floor, or G. T. ADEE, No. 40 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 137 West 37th-st., in complete order. Also, the houses No. 35 West 41st-st. and No. 70 West 27th-st., in good order, and have all the modern improvements. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STORE NO. 55 Walker-st., near Broadway.
Apply to
H. A. BOGERT,
No. 54 Wall-st., third floor.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 102 East 40th-st.; has bath, laundry, &c.; hot and cold water to the third floor; gas fixtures in the house; contains ten rooms; rent, $430; will sell; terms easy. Apply to ALVIN GRAFF, No. 178½ Water-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR COAL YARD OR other business, the four lots of ground, with office, scales, &c., No. 66, &c., Wooster-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF THE 5-STORY MODERN built store No. 113 Liberty-st., fitted with shelves, and a suite of offices and water in the first lofts. Rent low to an approved tenant. Apply on the premises to H. H. MANNING, first floor, or G. T. ADEE, No. 40 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 236 Spring-st., near Clark-st., 14 rooms, modern improvements, good yard. Can be seen from 2 to 3 P. M. To a good tenant low. Apply to S. C. CLARK, No. 625½ Broadway, or No. 91 Varick-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling house, No. 95 East-28th-st.; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of GEORGE H. WORK, No. 29 Front-street.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE UPPER FLOOR OF THE building No. 104 Broadway, suitable for offices or some light business. Apply to the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, on the premises.

TO LET—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY, high stoop brown-stone house of full width, 65 feet deep, with extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Apply at No. 143 Madison-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID BROWN STONE house, No. 37 East 16th-st., near Union Park. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—LOFTS IN NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST.; also to let or for sale, the handsome residence in Myrtle-av., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn. Apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—No. 882½ Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts. Inquire of T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av., before 9 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house, to a private family, No. 41 East 28th-st., three-story, high basement. Apply at No. 53 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

LIGHT ROOMS, STEADY STEAM POWER to let, on Fulton and Gold sts.; also, large basement, suitable for a restaurant. Inquire of J. H. WHITE, No. 84 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELling-house No. 13 Abingdon-square, (8th-av.,) at a low rent. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 538 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick shop, 25x40 feet, well-lighted, and containing a six-horse power steam engine, No. 291 West 24th-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the depôt.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER Let to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET—POSsession immediately, the elegantly furnished cottage-house at Westport, Connecticut, opposite the residence of the late Hon. R. H. Winlow. This is one of the most desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York, the Village of Westport being proverbially healthy and free from mosquitoes. The house contains, on the first floor, a large parlor, library and dining-room. On the second floor there are five rooms, with bath-room, water-closets, &c., and large, airy bed-rooms, with nursery on the third floor. There are about 3½ acres of ground, tastefully laid out with fine shade and fruit trees, and a good garden; carriage-house, stables, henery and vegetable-cellar; the whole replete with every convenience for a genteel family. For particulars, inquire of SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, Notary Public, No. 61 Broadway.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, to let or for sale, with or without furniture; has all improvements, handsomely painted and furnished, all in perfect order; will be sold or rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms; may be seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. 88 Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, Westchester County, 1½ miles from depôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c., all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOSEPH C. PURDY, on the premises.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON to let, for 6 or 12 months, ten miles from 30th-st. depôt; situation and views unsurpassed. For a short term about $150 per month expected. Address A. B. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A LARGE double house, furnished, three minutes' walk from depôt on principal street. Possession 1st of April. Apply to G. B. WHITTELSEY, Real Estate Agent, No. 221 Broad st., opposite depôt, Elizabeth.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON WASHington-place, near Broadway, for 12 months. House 33 feet wide. To a private family only.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN LAFAYette-av., Brooklyn, for the board of a lady and two children. A permanent tenant only wanted. Address, with references, Box No. 4,707 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; 3-story, high-stoop. Rent $75 a month. Unfurnished, $800 a year.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A PLOT OF ground at Bergen Point, N. J., suitable for manufacturing purposes, or for a coal and lumber yard, for which it is now used. It has a fine water-front of over 400 feet, with a good wharf and deep water. It is also a most desirable site for a residence, as it commands a very beautiful and extensive view of the Kills. For particulars, apply to JOHN M. ENYARD, Bergen Point, N. J.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $6,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

BROOKLYN—CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Six lots, first-class dwelling-house, 40x40, piazza, furnace, range, gas, bath, closet, water, &c.; stable fronting on Vanderbilt-av.; garden has abundance of fruit—peaches, cherries, pears, two kinds of grapes, and ornamental trees. Apply on the premises, at third house southwest of Clinton-av. from Myrtle-av.; or at No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, with all the modern improvements, in 27th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. N. B.—Will exchange for a small house, unincumbered, $6,000 to $6,000. For sale, two first-class tenant houses in 29th-st., near 3d-av.; will exchange for a small house or good lots below 30th-st. J. M. DENNIS, No. 5 East 22d-st.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Un Ballo in Maschera.

MARY PREVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—The Robbers.

NIBLO'S—The Colleen Bawn—The Magic Shirt.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Macarthy, or Pret o' Day.

WINTER GARDEN—The Love Chase.

WALLACK'S—The Belle's Stratagem.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams, South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The announcement made in the Times yesterday, based on statements made by Commodore Goldsborough, that the Burnside Expedition had gone to Newbern, N. C., prepared our readers in a measure for the glorious news which we publish this morning. The fleet left Roanoke Island on the 12th inst., and entering the mouth of the Neuse River on the following night, landed the troops under cover of the gunboats, on the morning of the 13th, at Slocum's Creek. The men then marched some twelve miles up the river, and bivouacked for the night on the railroad, while the gunboats proceeded further up, and shelled a rebel battery. On the morning of the 14th the march was again resumed, and our men had proceeded but a short distance when the rebels were discovered. Their works consisted of a series of strong batteries, extending over a distance of two miles, and defended by about ten thousand men, with twenty-one guns in position, besides a formidable array of field artillery. The batteries of the enemy were taken one after the other—the last and most formidable one, where the rebels had concentrated their whole strength, by a gallant bayonet charge, in which the Massachusetts Twenty-first and the New-York Fifty-first again figured conspicuously. The enemy then fled pell-mell across the Trent River, destroying the bridges behind them, and having a sufficiency of cars at hand, made their escape in the direction of Goldsborough, leaving everything behind them, and about three hundred of their number as prisoners. They attempted to burn the town of Newbern before leaving it, but succeeded in doing very little damage, the citizens extinguishing the fires as fast as kindled. The Neuse River was obstructed by sunken vessels and *chevaux-de-frise*, which interfered with the operations of our gunboats, consequently the credit of the victory belongs in a great measure to the land forces. The rebels also had mows filled with tar and turpentine, at Newbern, to send down the river to burn our fleet, but the tide did not serve them as they desired, and the project failed. The battle was undoubtedly one of the most desperate of the war. Our troops behaved with the steadiness of veterans, and only won their victory after nearly four hours of close fighting. We captured three light batteries of field artillery, forty-six heavy siege guns, large stores of fixed ammunition, and three thousand stand of small arms, and among the prisoners are one Colonel, three Captains and four Lieutenants. They left a number of dead on the field, but as they carried off a large part of their dead and wounded, their loss cannot be known. Our loss is from ninety to one hundred killed, and some four hundred wounded. The rebel force was commaded by Gen. Lawrence O'B. Branch, formerly member of Congress from North Carolina.

According to our dispatches from the West, Gen. Halleck was somewhat premature in his announcement on Monday night that Island No. 10 had fallen into our possession. The bombardment from the gunboats and the mortar-floats continued all day of Monday, the fire from the *Benton* being directed, principally, to the upper battery, which is spoken of as very strong. The rebel works here were battered all to pieces, and one gun was dismounted, but night came on and the *Benton* ceased firing. The mortars meantime were dropping shells into the intrenchments on the Island with excellent effect. The only casualties of consequence in the fleet were caused by the bursting of a rifled cannon on board the *St. Louis*, which killed and wounded several men.

An arrival from Key West informs us that Commodore Porter's mortar fleet left that point on the 7th inst. Its destination will doubtless soon be announced.

The new victory in Arkansas, announced by Gen. Halleck, in St. Louis, on Monday night, was, it appears, gained at Salem, Fulton County, in that State. Anticipating a rebel movement in that vicinity, Gen. Halleck, a short time ago, ordered five companies of troops and two pieces of cannon there, under Col. Wood. They encountered a largely superior force of the rebels, whom they succeeded in routing, killing about a hundred and taking a large number prisoners—among them three Colonels. The National loss was about fifty.

By an arrival from Nassau, N. P., we learn that the Confederate steamers *Ella Warley*, *Sweezy*, and *Kate Lockwood*, run the blockade at Charleston on the night of the 27th ult., and arrived at Nassau in safety, loaded with cotton. A British schooner had also arrived from Charleston, and the steamer *Cecilia* had arrived from Dungan Creek, Ga. Two of the crew of the *Ella Warley* deserted at Nassau, and have come to this port. They say that other vessels are loading at Charleston with the intention of running out.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Indian Appropriation bill was reported back from the Finance Committee without amendment. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for all the information in his possession relative to the Stevens' Battery, the contracts made, &c. The joint resolution authorizing the President to assign the command in the field to any officer, without regard to seniority, was reported again from the Military Committee, without an amendment, striking out the clause giving him power to dismiss from service. The resolution was then passed. The bill to provide for judicial proceedings in the case of captured property, and for the better administration of the law of prizes, was passed. The resolution offered by Mr. Starke, of Oregon, that the papers in his case be referred to the Judiciary Committee, was taken up. It was amended so as to refer the matter to a Select Committee, and passed. The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up, and Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire made a speech in favor of its passage, at the conclusion of which the Senate went into Executive Session, and afterward adjourned.

In the House, the Senate bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army was taken up, and debated at considerable length. The subject was finally postponed to make way for the Tax bill, which was considered until the adjournment—the proceedings being confined to discussing and amending the general provisions.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bills authorizing the formation of Railroad Corporations, and reducing the tolls on canals. The amendments of the Assembly to the bill relative to the Board of Appeals for the New-York Fire Department, were concurred in. The bill, previously noticed, appointing a Receiver General of the State, and transferring to his custody the funds in the hands of the County Treasurers, was introduced. The bill to authorize the New-York Supervisors to raise money, and the bill to create a Court-house stock, were passed.

In the Assembly, among the bills ordered to a third reading, were the one authorizing Supreme Court Attorneys, residing in adjoining States, to practice in the State Courts, and the one to punish attempts to commit crime. The adverse report of the Judiciary Committee, on the bill relative to premium notes given by Mutual Insurance Companies, was laid on the table. The bill altering the map of the City of New-York was ordered to a third reading.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of acting upon the report of the Special Committee, appointed to proceed to Washington, and confer with the War Department relative to our harbor defences. The Committee reported that the plan recommended by the Government was that the cities of Boston, Philadelphia and New-York, should at once enter upon the construction of iron-clad vessels for the purpose of defending their ports against such attacks as might be made with vessels like the *Merrimac*. After a prolonged discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Low, Opdyke, Capt. Ericsson, Capt. Nye, C. H. Marshall, Peter Cooper, Capt. Morgan and others, a Committee was appointed to carry the recommendation into effect, for the better protection of the port of New-York.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, but held a brief and unimportant session. The Comptroller was directed to procure the printing of County Bonds, to be issued as those of the City, in anticipation of the collection of taxes. The sum of $38,000 (all remaining of the appropriation unexpended) was voted to the Commissioners for the erection of the new Court-house.

The schooner *S. J. Waring*, which was captured by the privateer brig *Jeff. Davis*, last Summer, and afterwards retaken by Tilden, the cook, came into port yesterday morning from Buenos Ayres.

Brig.-Gen. Kearney has been offered a Major-Generalship in Sumner's *corps d'armée*. He declined to accept it unless his present brigade could be transferred to his proposed command, but as this was impossible, Gen. Kearney remains in his present position.

The tobacco trade between Louisville and the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers is reviving. Forty-four hogsheads of the staple were received at Louisville from Cumberland, on Friday last.

General Order No. 2, issued by Gen. Bragg, declaring Martial-law in Memphis, embraces a section to the effect that the prisoners of war at Memphis will be transferred to Mobile, under a guard of fifty men, to be detailed by Brig.-Gen. Ruggles, from his command at Corinth. The commanding officer at Mobile will forward them, under a proper guard, to Tuscaloosa, Ala., for confinement.

The recent storms have caused a great flood in Western New-York. Near Syracuse and Rochester bridges were carried away, and the track of the Central Railroad was somewhat damaged.

Mr. O. F. Almy, a well-known scenic artist, and Mr. William Wright, both citizens of Detroit, were killed on Saturday last, by the fall of a scaffolding which had been erected in Dr. Duffield's Church, to facilitate repairs which were in progress.

At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice James, the jury in the journeyman tailor's libel suit, (reported in the Times of Tuesday,) gave the plaintiff $450. A case is now pending before Mr. Justice Bosworth, in the Superior Court, at Trial Term, in the course of the trial of which, yesterday, Mr. Edwin James expressed the opinion that the way is about to be opened to Richmond.

The Stock Market, yesterday, was firm on Government Stocks, and active in the shares of the Erie Company. In other descriptions the dealings were barely steady. Gold was firmer and in request at 101¼@101⅝ ₱ cent., and Exchange on London advanced to 112@112⅜ ₱ cent.

The transactions in Flour, yesterday, were moderate, at slightly reduced prices. Wheat was heavy and drooping; Corn plenty and somewhat depressed. Rye and Barley were less active. Pork and Lard attracted less attention, while Beef was more sought after. Oils and Naval Stores were generally quiet, as were also Teas, Coffee, Fruit, Candles, Cotton, Dyewoods, Hemp, Iron, Rice, Spices, Tobacco, Wool and Whalebone. A moderate demand prevailed for Sugars, Molasses, Seeds, Tallow and Pig Lead. Block Tin was sold freely at lower rates. Whisky declined a shade. The freight market was inactive.

The Cattle market is supplied with 3,200 beeves this week, and trade was quite animated yesterday. Prices rule ½c.@¾c. higher than one week ago. Some extra fat cattle were sold at 9½c. Most of the stock was poor, selling at 8c. and under ₱ lb. The greater part of the cattle were sold on Tuesday.

An Error Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your well-merited rebuke of the traitor Yulee, which appeared in your edition of the 13th inst., you were led into an error which I am sure you will correct, as it reflects unjustly upon the loyalty of a large religious body of the community.

You speak of Yulee, (the Ex-Senator) and Finnegan (the ex-contractor) as "Jew and Irishman," thus placing the supposed religious belief of Yulee in juxtaposition with the nationality of his co-traitor. The facts are, Levy is an American, and foresware the religion of his fathers many years ago, married a Christian lady of wealth, was baptised a Christian and had his name changed by the Legislature of his State to "Yulee," thus adding to the many proofs, that a bad Jew will never make a good Christian.

SEMI-OCCASIONAL.

Washington, March 16, 1862.

This correspondent is just in supposing us reluctant to associate the slightest disrespect with the names thus accidentally coupled. No portion of the community has been more generous and self-sacrificing in their patriotism throughout this war that those of the Jewish faith; and to doubt the zeal and gallantry of our Irish population would be to deny that the National cause has gained victories, and illustrated the highest qualities of soldiership in the Northern army.

How to Have Clean Streets.—The distinguished pluralist, Alderman Genet, is of opinion that Hackley should not be compelled to clean the streets or forfeit his contract, but that a suit should be instituted against him to recover damages. What the public wants, however, is clean streets, and not a pecuniary equivalent for the work. The latter would simply swell the torrent of corruption already sweeping through the City Hall. The former we have paid for attrociously, and will never get, so long as contractors can earn their money by a law suit, possibly of ten years' duration. And what damages can be recovered of Hackley, irresponsible and worthless as he is, Alderman Genet would be at a loss to estimate.

The truth is, the contract itself specifies the remedy. If the City Inspector, and such other officials as are authorized to apply it, decline to do so, they only offer another argument why the new Charter and the new Health bill displacing them should at once be passed. The whole matter, in fact, lies with the Legislature. Give us a Government which shall furnish rulers and officers zealous to serve the public, and free from all suspicion of corrupt collusion with cheating contractors, and we shall have not only clean streets, but a variety of other purer and better things.

The Battle of Newbern.

Gen. Burnside has chosen this time to take the country by surprise; for while all eyes were strained to follow the North Carolina Expedition, as it feels its way along the amphibious region lying between Roanoke and Norfolk, not without some fear lest a powerful force from Manassas should precipitate itself upon and annihilate the unconscious army, he suddenly turns up at the other end of Pamlico Sound, with a bulletin announcing the capture of Newbern, after a contest far more desperate and bloody than has yet been fought anywhere along the seaboard. Our detailed correspondence of the battle of Newbern, by the same graphic and faithful hand that has illustrated the whole progress of the Burnside Expedition, will be found in other columns of this morning's Times—as also a full list of killed and wounded in the engagement. The narrative bears eloquent testimony to the skill and conduct of the officers, and to the daring gallantry of the brave fellows, who stormed battery after battery, and drove the latent enemy from the security of their rifle pits.

Our recent experiences along the coast leave no doubt that the rebel leaders have become thoroughly convinced of the hopelessness of withstanding our resistless flank attacks, and have been forced into the general policy of abandoning the seaboard wherever assailed by our expeditions. But the great strategic importance of Newbern, and its railroad connections, made the possession worth a stout contest; and the Richmond usurpers seem to have been forced to do their best to keep this important position in their own hands. Accordingly, the approach to the town, on the west shore of the Neuse River, was for several miles flanked and fenced with powerful fortifications, manned by ten thousand of their best troops. In a military point of view, these works appear to have been not badly planned; and their stronghold, a couple of miles below the city, consisting of a line of batteries and abattis extending two miles from the river to the swamp thus blocking the whole line of approach, must have been a formidable position to occupy or to assail. In what manner it was taken, after a prodigal display of valor on the part of our troops, and at a cost of close on a hundred lives, dear to their country, will be read in our correspondent's narrative. It is probable that, had the gunboats been able to coöperate with the land forces and shell out these works, the sacrifice might have been much less; but a fog completely enveloped the fleet, hiding from our impatient tars the scene of operations. The land force, therefore, has, this time, all the glory of a victory won at the point of the bayonet.

The most cursory examination of the map will reveal the high value of the position which Gen. Burnside has thus won. Directly south some thirty miles, the railroad runs to Beaufort, which falls, as a necessary logical consequence of our possession of Newbern. This will reinstate us in possession of another seacoast stronghold, Fort Macon; while, if our blockaders (we understand new and vigilant ones have been placed there,) take care to prevent the escape of the *Nashville*, we shall seize that notorious craft, as it will be remembered she managed to run the blockade of Beaufort two or three weeks ago, and has not since got out. Again, fifty miles inland by rail from Newbern we strike Goldsboro', on the railroad line between Richmond and the South. From Goldsboro' it is but 48 miles, by the North Carolina Railroad, to Raleigh the capital of the State, but which possesses at least equal importance as the point through which the secondary and indirect communication of the Southern seaboard States with Eastern Virginia is kept up. This is effected by the connection by railroad of Charlotte, the western terminus of the North Carolina Road, with the Columbia branch of the South Carolina line, and the connection of Raleigh with Petersburgh, Va., by the Raleigh, Weldon and Gaston Railroad. The seizure of Goldsboro' and Raleigh would effectually close every available avenue of communication between the rebels in Virginia and the South. Whether this project can *now* be carried out remains to be seen.

Island Ten—A Premature Victory.—The fighting at Island No. 10 had not on Monday evening ended in that victory which Gen. Halleck is reported as announcing to a St. Louis audience. The contest had lasted all day—gunboat, mortarboat and battery firing away continuously, until night dropped its curtain on the pyrotechnic display. The slight casualties experienced by our squadron do little credit to rebel gunnery. On the other hand, the shells from the mortar-floats are said to have dropped with an accuracy that must have been fatal within the enemy's intrenchments. With the reinforcements sent down from Cairo to strengthen the flotilla, there is little doubt that this nut of the rebels will be cracked in a day or two, howbeit, it is far more difficult and puzzling than those upon which the teeth of our brave fellows have heretofore been tried. Gen. Halleck simply ante-dated the victory. It is noteworthy that, confiding implicitly in his resources and men, he did the same with regard to the defeat of Price and the capture of Fort Donelson, and in both cases his announcements were prophetic, if not at the moment literally correct.

Church-street and the Relief of Broadway.—The Common Council Committee on the improvement and extension of Church-street, after listening patiently to the popular discussion, has closed the hearing. Its report will probably be forthcoming next week. We are not advised of the arguments advanced in favor of the measure. The relief of Broadway can hardly be one of them. No measure to diminish the tendency of traffic to that thoroughfare—no railroad, or broad collateral street, or the eminently sensible plan of clearing the sidewalks flush to the house-walls, will afford any appreciable relief, so long as those pestilent nuisances, the Washington and Fulton Markets, remain where they are. It is the cross-tide through Fulton and Vesey streets which causes the obstruction. Were the recommendation of Mayor Opdyke acted upon, and the markets sold, there would be little complaint of detention or delay in Broadway travel. The traffic which now clogs the lower and narrower angle of the City would be transferred where it belongs, namely, to the wider spaces of up-town, where all the consumers of marketing reside. Every consideration of public convenience demands the sale. Why is it not ordered?

The Iron-Clad Assault on Old-Fogyism.

A more formidable barrier than the wooden wall of the *Cumberland* went crashing down on the memorable 9th of March before the iron beak of the *Merrimac*. The frowning ramparts of prejudice and old-fogyism, that have so long resisted the artillery of scientific progress, tumbled into ruin before the columbiads of official fear and popular clamor for improvement and protection. This is, perhaps, more strikingly evidenced in the total revolution of feeling with regard to the Stevens Battery than in any other fact of our history. As long ago as the War of 1812 the Messrs. Stevens experimented on inclined armor for harbor defence, and consummated that grandest feature of cannon practice, the firing of shells horizontally. In 1841 they urged the Government, by documents which have ever since lain in the mouldy archives of the Department, to construct steam rams, iron plated vessels, driven by the submerged propeller, (invented by their father during the last century,) heavy guns, rifled cannon, elongated shot and shells covered with soft metal to prevent windage, and most of the other improvements which have begun to characterize and define the new era of naval warfare. For the last twenty-five years they have spent many thousands of dollars in experimenting upon the best means of carrying out these improvements, and in developing the great practical facts which the Government has adopted and will have to adopt, almost in detail, under the new *régime*. They have advanced a quarter of a million toward the completion of the splendid vessel embodying these great features, a detailed and illustrated description of which will be found in other columns of this paper; they have actually built and worked many of the novel improvements—such for instance as loading heavy guns by steam—which men in authority laughed at until they were silenced by the results of actual trial; they have, until recently, concealed from the public the important results they have developed, at the sacrifice of all personal considerations, to oblige the Government; and they have not even demanded their due, when other men have reinvented and enjoyed the fruits of these very improvements. And what has been their reward? Opposition—nothing but opposition—public and private—uncompromising and remorseless—without precedent in the history of modern engineering progress. Their plans and memorials have been suffered to rot in the Government's vaults, while the information they have contained has been appropriated by other men, or kept from the light under bolts and bars. They have been encouraged to commence a ship of defence, of the most remarkable character and value, and to embark an immense fortune in it, merely to be abandoned and abused.

Objections of the most absurd and groundless character have been gravely urged against this vessel, but not a single objection that could be maintained, has been made in any quarter. One day a member of Congress ridicules it as an antiquated tub; the next, a naval officer condemns it as too long and slender. Here, some spread-eagle delegation insists that it is a decade behind the age; there, some conservative department recoils from it as an utter novelty. One official opposes it as a castle afloat; another, as a castle in the air. Were the Messrs. Stevens known as castle-builders in the air? Do their antecedents—the practical success which placed and maintained them at the very head of the profession for a quarter of a century—entitle the plans of their mature years to ridicule and doubt? No matter for that. The Messrs. Stevens should have no chance to earn either disgrace or fame in naval affairs, if talking or voting down the appropriations they asked could prevent it—appropriations to defend our coasts and harbors against unexpected and formidable vessels like the *Merrimac*.

Perhaps this opposition to improvement may be partly excused or qualified, as far as Congress is concerned, because Congress does not pretend to be expert in engineering affairs, and was unwilling to trust its own unprofessional judgment, in opposition to the dictates of its constituted adviser, the Navy Department. But for its advisers, there is no excuse. Indeed, the history of the present war is not without examples of this very spirit. As early as April last, we urged the Department in these columns to build, not only iron ships which would be proof against fire and ordinary shells, but iron ships clad with iron armor to resist solid shot. Two months before the plans of the new gunboats were given out, we besought the Department to avail themselves of the idle men and tools of our great machine shops to build gunboats; and we took pains to ascertain that a small, and then most available, fleet of better and cheaper boats than the Department finally ordered, could be put afloat at a date prior to the appearance of even the Department's specifications; and we strongly advocated light draft and boilers below water, both of which vital features were wholly ignored in the plans adopted. Eight months ago we stated the principles of the Stevens Battery, and urged its immediate completion, as a defence against the menace, even of European iron-clad fleets. And in December, we insisted upon the completion of this vessel, for the reason that the rebels had several powerful iron-clad steamers nearly ready to destroy our wooden walls. As a reply to our advice we were publicly and privately informed by official persons, that the Department understood its own business better than any newspaper editor; that the idea of iron ships-of-war was ridiculous, and that the Stevens Battery was a humbug. It is no wonder that Congress did not do its duty.

But the tide has turned. Cannon balls indeed glanced from the scales of the *Merrimac*, but they tore away the scales of ages that had grown over the eyes of the Government. The *people*, too, can see an actual demonstration, without looking through the spectacles of any Department. Congress not only understands the direction in which real defence may be expected, but it willingly investigates, and, as far as we can learn, appreciates the plans and means of defence which it has heretofore ridiculed and distrusted. It is not possible that the various means of modern warfare, especially the great engine of protection, so long neglected, will be abandoned again, and that the half million of the people's money now in it, and well spent, will be finally sunk. Any representative of the people, who opposes the march of improvement from this date, had better be well grounded in his objections.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gallant Burnside Confirmed as Major-General.

A Portion of Banks' Command Gone to Manassas.

A Stream of Travel to Centreville and Bull Run.

Iron-Clad Vessels Coming in Favor with Congress.

The Proposed General Bankrupt Law.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

Washington, Tuesday, March 18.

GEN. BURNSIDE A MAJOR-GENERAL.

Brig.-Gen. Burnside was, this afternoon, confirmed by the Senate as Major-General of Volunteers.

TRAVEL TO CENTREVILLE AND MANASSAS.

The roads from here to Centreville and Manassas are lined with the carriages and horses of civilians visiting the Bull Run battle-field and the deserted rebel fortifications. Taverns and houses of entertainment are fast making their appearance along the way.

REBEL CAVALRY NEAR MANASSAS.

A party of ten contrabands who came in to-day, report that two thousand rebel cavalry are within ten or twelve miles of Manassas. Some skirmishing has been had between rebel scouting parties and our pickets.

NO REBELS IN THE WAY.

A part of Gen. Banks' command has found no rebels in the way, in their march, by way of Strausburg and Manassas Gap Railroad, to Manassas.

A PROMPT MOVEMENT.

When the late advance of the army of the Potomac was made, Gen. E. D. Keyes, then commanding a division, but now a *corps d'armée*, received his orders at 12 o'clock at night. In less than ten hours thereafter his entire division had been marched twenty miles in perfect order, over bad roads, and was comfortably encamped, ready in arms, spirit and discipline, to meet in battle any equal number of men in the world. Such a march is pronounced by good military men almost without a parallel in the history of war.

ACCIDENT TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

While Gen. McClellan was passing over Long Bridge to-day, his horse's foot went through the floor-ing and fell, throwing the General heavily. He leaped up, rescued his horse, and sprang into the saddle, only receiving, a slight contusion on the forehead in his fall.

REVIEW OF BLENKER'S DIVISION.

The German Division of Gen. Blenker was reviewed yesterday by Gen. Sumner, in whose *corps de armée* they have been placed. The Division was much complimented for its fine appearance.

A GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.

The special Committee of the House have authorized Roscoe Conkling to report the bill introduced by him some days ago, for a General Bankrupt Law. The bill will be reported to-morrow, and is regarded as a judicious measure. The friends of this bill in New-York, New-England and elsewhere ought to be moving, if they expect to accomplish anything. It will be strenuously opposed, and must be sustained strongly here, to pass.

IRON-CLAD VESSELS IN FAVOR.

The Senate Military Committee at their meeting to-day took up the proposition introduced by Senator Hale yesterday, asking the Committee to inquire into the expediency of transferring the appropriation made at the present session for fortifications, to building iron-clad steamships. It was referred to a Sub-Committee, who are ordered to make the necessary inquiries and report to the Committee at their next meeting. Gen. Totten, who is at the head of the Engineer Corps, is understood to favor this change in the appropriation.

The Senate Naval Committee, this morning, had a protracted session for the consideration of Senator Hale's bill for the construction of iron-clad steamers. They instructed him to report the appropriation of fifteen million dollars for the building of iron-clad war-steamers, instead of gunboats, and also to report the necessary sum to complete the Stevens Battery. The model of this great war vessel was before them, and the Committee were fully impressed with the importance of the existence of so great a war vessel, so near completion.

ILLNESS OF MR. ELY.

Hon. Alfred Ely is quite ill at Willard's Hotel, with a disease something like diphtheria.

THE FORCE IN SOUTHEAST KENTUCKY.

Mr. Speed, of Kentucky, a United States Paymaster, just returned from an official visit to Gen. Carter's Brigade in Southeast Kentucky, reports it in good condition, in full force, and commanding the only military position in that section of country. On leaving camp, Mr. Speed met 700 Tennesseeans of all ages, from youth to gray-haired age, with all sorts of guns, going to join Gen. Carter. They were escaping from Tennessee by hundreds, and rushing to the Union standards.

THE TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The cable will be relaid to Fortress Monroe to-morrow.

THE CASE OF JACKALOW.

The case of Jackalow, the pirate, was argued in the Supreme Court this morning, by A. Q. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney for New-Jersey, for the prosecution, and Hon. Reverdy Johnson for the prisoner. Mr. Keasbey made an able and exhaustive argument. The opinion will be delivered next Monday. The venerable Judge Taney was on the Bench in good health, 86 years old yesterday. The Court will adjourn for the term next Tuesday.

YEARLY CERTIFICATES.

The Government at present is paying only yearly certificates to claimants, whose accounts have been adjusted and requisitions issued therefor by the different Departments. As soon as requisitions issue in favor of the different disbursing officers, yearly certificates will be placed to their credit with the Treasury here, and directions given them to draw against it in favor of those of whom purchases have been or may be made, in compliance with the law which passed Congress yesterday.

CADETS APPOINTED.

The President has made the following appointments of Cadets at West Point, viz.:

Ed. W. Baker, Illinois.
Albert S. Baylies, Kentucky.
William H. Upham, Wisconsin.
Frederick A. Mahew, New-York.
Henry D. Wallen, Jr., Georgia.
Arthur Tracy Lee, Massachusetts.
Edward Everett Sharp, Missouri.
Erastus D. Gaines, Illinois.
Travers Jones, Pennsylvania.
Charles Woodson Bates, Missouri.
Also, Richard Taylor Churchill, from the District of Columbia.

The last mentioned is a son of the late Capt. Churchill, U. S. A., who died in the service in Mexico.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

Sixteen prisoners, principally from Maryland and Virginia, were released from the old Capitol Prison to-day by order of the War Department, they having previously taken the oath of allegiance.

LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED FROM THE OLD CENTRAL MILITARY PRISON.

Brunson B. Pool,	G. W. Gounby,
James H. Pool,	John W. Crawford,
Thomas E. Pool,	B. W. Bayliss,
William Eaton,	G. D. McGiancoy,
Hesse H. H. Williams,	Jesse A. Whorton,
J. W. McCready,	John A. Marshall,
A. J. Michael,	Thomas Haycock,
W. J. Fleece,	William Ogden,
R. D. Sheppard,	Charles P. Elgin,
A. Shepherd,	Chris. Rotchford,
Geo. H. Johnson,	H. P. Lanham,
W. P. More,	Andrew Low,
Lewis Johnson,	Mrs. Mary Norris,
John McDaniel,	W. H. Marbury.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Diplomatic circles are sensibly disturbed by authentic news received here from Cuba, indicating a serious misunderstanding between the Allied Powers in in Mexico; the probable departure of the British forces from that country; the return of several Spanish regiments from Vera Cruz to Havana, and the augmentation of the French force in Mexico. A rupture between the Spanish and French legations in Mexico is supposed to have occurred.

THE COMMISSION TO EXAMINE MUNITIONS CONTRACTS.

Messrs. Holt and Owens, the Commissioners to adjust and settle claims under arms and munition, contracts, have commenced their labors. The high reputation of these gentlemen for business capacity and integrity affords a guaranty to both claimants and the public that justice and speedy settlements will be obtained. The Commission was appointed not as some interested parties pretend, to delay the settlement of claims, but to bring it about at the earliest possible moment. The Commissioners are located in the suite of rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Stanton for a law office. They give their entire attention to claimants, and will be able to expedite work, which, if it had to come under the examination of the Secretary of War, could not be reached before the rebellion is suppressed, and the war closed.

THE COMMISSION TO EXAMINE THE CASES OF PRISONERS.

The Commission composed of Gen. Dix and Judge Pierrepont, have changed their place of meeting from the State to the War Department. Among the prisoners ordered to be released to-day, is Mrs. Nevais, of Baltimore, whose crime was corresponding in cipher with Zavoin, a prisoner in Fort Warren, known as personating a French lady, and superintending the seizure of the steamer *St. Nicholas*, on the Potomac River. She, like others, was set at liberty, on taking the oath of allegiance. W. H. Marbury, of Alexandria, was also released. No personal interviews can be had with the Commission. All statements with regard to prisoners must be reduced to writing, and addressed either to the Commissioners or to their Secretary, E. D. Webster, Esq.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

Edward Harte recently died in Washington, aged 45. A native of New-York, he was educated to the Bar, served as a lieutenant in the Mexican war, and was for twenty years prominent as a journalist. He resided for the last two years in California.

THE ARMY CORPS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Army Corps Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Fairfax Court-house, Va., March 13, 1862.

General Orders No. 101.—In compliance with the President's War Orders No. 2, of March 8, 1862, the active portion of the Army of the Potomac is formed into army corps, as follows:

First Corps—Maj.-Gen. Irvin McDowell, to consist at present of the divisions of Gens. Franklin, McCall and King.

Second Corps—Brig.-Gen. E. V. Sumner, the Divisions of Gens. Richardson, Blenker and Sedgwick.

Third Corps—Brig.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Divisions of Gens. F. J. Porter, Hooker and Hamilton.

Fourth Corps—Brig.-Gen. E. D. Keyes, Divisions of Gens. Couch, Smith and Casey.

Fifth Corps—Major-Gen. N. P. Banks, Divisions of Gens. Williams and Shields.

The cavalry regiments attached to divisions, will or the present remain so. Subsequent orders will provide for these regiments, as well as for the reserve artillery, regular infantry and regular cavalry.

Arrangements will be made to unite the divisions of each army corps as promptly as possible. The commanders of divisions will at once report in person, or where that is impossible, by letter to the commander of their army corps.

By command of Gen. McClellan.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[*See Eighth Page for Proceedings of Congress.*]

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The Rebel Batteries, Shipping Point,
Tuesday, March 18.

We have made a tour around the whole country, from Manassas down. It presents the same picture of desolation as near Washington. From the few inhabitants who have been here all Summer and Winter we learn definitely what forces the rebels had. During the bad weather of the past two months, when Gen. McClellan was urged to advance, it was not possible to draw wagons through the deep mud, and the rebels received their provisions from Manassas on pack mules.

All their good cannon at the abandoned batteries have been spiked but one, which has been removed by Gen. Hooker.

The retreat was quietly conducted, nothing of any value being left. The troops marched down to Fredericksburgh.

A deserter from the Texas Rangers, James Crowell, says that they have but two regiments at Aquia Creek. They are moving all their stores, &c., to Fredericksburgh, where they have five brigades, under Gens. Wigfall, French, Walker, Whiting and Holmes. There are not over ten thousand effective men in the whole, and all are thoroughly demoralized and panic stricken. A committee of citizens had called a meeting to secure common consent to burn the town on the approach of our forces, but it only created great indignation on the part of property owners, and was promptly put down.

At Aquia Creek all the railroad buildings, bridges, warehouses and a number of public buildings have been mined, ready to blow up on the appearance of our forces. They have two large guns, from which they occasionally fire at our vessels.

A farmer living several miles west of here says, that large numbers of troops are marching from Warrentown Junction to Fredericksburgh, among whom were several Georgia and Mississippi regiments and one Virginia Cavalry regiment.

THE CAPTURE OF NEWBERN.

[Continued from First Page.]

A. Porter, W. H. Pierce, George Britton, slight, hip; V. B. French, slight, arm; Isaac Powers, slight, breast.

Co. C—Sergeant R. W. De Wolf, arm, serious; P. Sweeney, slightly; J. C. Deboy, slightly; Martin Jones, slightly.

Co. D—J. A. Preston, side, slightly; Henry Dunskin, side, slightly; John E. Cushman, left arm amputated; Chas. K. Baker, temple, badly; Sol. H. Williams, hand; Chas. Barton, both hands; Otis Griffin, left knee, slightly; George Griffin, contusion shoulder; James Bawman, contusion, leg.

Co. E—Albert B. Champlin, Boswell D. Cobb, foot; S. D. Washburn, shoulder; Chas. H. Blight, arm; L. T. Hall, hand; M. Bassett, arm; R. J. Bush, leg, slightly; J. McCavanagh, hip, slightly; Martin C. Parrish, leg, slightly.

Co. F—Wm. E. Clark, severe; Wm. C. Soule, throat and shoulder; D. Austin, arm and side; A. Noble, face; Edwd. Burns, temple; John Mudison, slightly.

Co. F—Calvin Trent, slightly; Edward H. Colt, slightly; John Dorphlin, slightly; Levi Bosworth, slight; Amos Pomeroy, slightly; Daniel Bates, slightly; Charles H. Searle, slightly; Alfred Woodruff, slightly; A. P. Merritt, slightly.

Co. G—Thomas Taylor, arm; E. E. Hendricks, slight; Wm. D. Steele, hand; Patrick Coffin; Corporal M. M. Adams, leg broken; James Sullivan, mortally; Thomas Molan, face; John Manix, side; Calvin Blackman, head.

Co. H—Sergeant Wm. Campbell, ankle; Corporal Royal H. Plumb, leg, by splinter; Corporal John O'Brien, slight; P. N. V. Bowen, shoulder; Jared Estes, head; Charles A. Fowler, head; James H. Perkins, knee—ball not extracted; James L. White, head; Joel Wing.

Co. I—Addison P. Wade, knee; Thomas P. Pepper, jaw; Jacob P. Barton, head, slight.

Co. K—Sergeant F. A. Ingersoll, ball through calf of leg; Corporal R. E. McGregor, flesh wound; Patrick Hayes, flesh wound; Michael McGrath, leg shattered below knee; Anthony Wakle, reported dead.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed.

Line officers	1
Enlisted men	5
Total	6

Wounded.

Line officers	4
Enlisted men	74
Total	78
Aggregate killed and wounded	84

TWENTY-THIRD MASSACHUSETTS.

KILLED.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Merritt.
Corporal Chas. W. Gray, Co. A.
Walter A. Porter, Co. D; Joseph A. Churchill, Co. E; William Morey, Co. C. Total, 5.

WOUNDED.

Capt. Wesley C. Sawyer, Co. H; left leg amputated.
Capt. Wm. B. Alexander, hand, slight.
Co. A—Corporal Wm. Andrews, J. A. Paine, slight; J. Kelley.
Co. B—Patrick Fenton, thigh; A. Cuthbertson, head, mortally; T. J. Chamiel, H. C. Mears.
Co. C—Sergt. A. C. Willett, right arm amputated; Corporal Frank Rutler, head, mortally; J. R. Vascowells, right arm amputated; Chas. Day, H. S. Buffington, in foot; O. Chapdelinx, T. W. Atwood.
Co. D—Corporal J. B. Bowman, flesh wound, left arm; Chas. Cavanagh, mortally in breast; A. Morse, slight; N. J. Dake, flesh wound, right arm; E. T. Jennings, slight, in shoulder; A. H. Hillman, right arm broken; Samuel Johnson.
Co. E—Sergeant J. D. Torrey, in ankle; B. T. Thayer.
Co. F—Corporal L. L. Robbins, in hand; F. H. Brooks, in arm; W. A. Pinkham, E. L. Brown.
Co. G—Wm. Wallace, head and abdomen, mortally; J. E. Williams, knee, seriously; John Gladden, calf of leg; James Dodge, Patrick Berry, Jr.
Co. H—Wilson M. Pillsbury, lungs, mortally; Walter Thayer, J. M. Willard, Chas. Curtis.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed.

Field officers, 1; enlisted men, 4. Killed..... 5
Line officers, 2; enlisted men, 37. Wounded..... 39

TWENTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

KILLED.

Co. A—Cornelius Hendricks, William Baus.
Co. B—One killed.
Co. F—William C. Brown, Samuel Lines.
Co. I—A. J. Merritt, Charles Riley.
Co. K—James Moreland.

WOUNDED.

Major Robert H. Stevenson, leg.
Adjutant William L. Horton, chest.
Lieut. Daniel Sargeant, Co. E.
Lieut. James B. Nichols, Co. H.
Co. A—Corporal Chas. Baker, James Patterson, S. E. Tuttle, F. H. Reeves, drummer.
Co. C—Sergeant Charles F. Perkins, John Thomas. John W. Bartlett, John Carver, Robert Risk, Peter Bowers, L. A. De Ribas, Cyrus Gitchell, Robert T. Conner, Charles B. Saunders, Geo. B. Watrous, Charles Walker—slightly.
Co. E—Sergeant Wm. Arnedson, leg: Corporal W. Townsend, hand.
Co. F—E. A. Billings, badly; John Glasselt, badly; [illegible] Marshall, slightly, foot; C. Killeher, H. Newell, Robert Clark, hand, slightly; William Jones, [illegible] William Lyons.
Co. [illegible]—H. S. Gilmore, slightly, arm; —— Leigham, [illegible] arm; A. O. Cobb, slightly.
Co. [illegible]—Corporal Beattie, John Shine, supposed seriously; [illegible] Merritt, slightly, hand; Dennis Fitzgerald, [illegible] E. N. Tucker, slightly, in hand.
Co. K—John Hope, badly.

MISSING.

Private Patrick Roche, Co. A; private Ashael J. Randall, Co. K.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed.

Enlisted men	8

Wounded.

Field-officers and Staff	2
Line officers	2
Enlisted men	37—41
Enlisted men missing	2
Aggregate killed, wounded and missing	51

TWENTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

KILLED.

Co. A—Eli Pike, Charles A. Rodgers, J. Orsen Fiske.
Co. C—Corporal A. A. Marshall.

WOUNDED.

Co. B—L. D. Hadley, arm amputated; D. D. Davenport, arm broken; Wm. A. Felton.
Co. C—Sergt. John Howe, flesh wound, leg; Sergt. A. A. Messer, neck, slight; Corporal Marshall leg, badly; James Haverstock, hand.
Co. D—W. A. Andrews, head, severe.
Co. K—John Masterson, lost three fingers of right hand; James Gunnigli, lost forefinger; Morris Dovan, thumb and forefinger of left hand; Michael McMahon, left leg; Patrick Lehoy, slight; Capt. V. V. Parkhurst, fractured left leg; Charles W. Blanchard, finger cut off; John S. Mayo, left elbow.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed.

Enlisted men	4

Wounded.

Line officers	1
Enlisted men	15—16
Aggregate	20

TENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

KILLED.

Co. I—Sergeant Joseph A. Lambard, James McDonald.
Co. B—James C. Smith.
Co. F—Patrick Marvin.
Co. H—John Gannon.

WOUNDED.

Co. A—Leveritt Kirkham.
Co. B—Frank Lyman, Michael Hern, Deming Sherman, John Packer, Edward Risley.
Co. D—George Daniels.
Co. E—William Davis, Conrad Griggs, John Ward.
Co. F—H. W. Garland.
Co. G—Sergeant Henry M. Copper, Raymond Bixby.
Co. H—Corporal Edwin Perkins, William Evans.
Co. G—B. Murphy.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed.

Enlisted men	5

Wounded.

Enlisted men	16
Aggregate Killed and Wounded	21
Aggregate of killed, wounded and missing in Gen. Foster's Brigade:	

	Killed.	Wound'd	Miss.
27th Reg't Mass. Vol.	6	78	—
23d Reg't Mass. Vol.	5	39	—
24th Reg't Mass. Vol.	8	41	2
25th Reg't Mass. Vol.	4	16	—
10th Conn. Vol.	5	16	—
	28	190	2

Total killed, wounded and missing, 222.

The Second Brigade—Gen. J. L. Reno, Commanding.

FIFTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

KILLED.

Commissioned officers	2
Enlisted men	12
Total	14

WOUNDED.

Commissioned officers	6
Enlisted men	72
Total	78
Aggregate killed and wounded	92

NINTH REGIMENT NEW-JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

Commissioned officers killed	1
Commissioned officers wounded	3
Enlisted men killed	2
Enlisted men wounded	54
Aggregate killed and wounded	62

TWENTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Commissioned officers killed	1
Commissioned officers wounded	2
Enlisted men killed	16
Enlisted men wounded (8 mortally)	38
Aggregate killed and wounded	57

FIFTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Enlisted men wounded	10
Aggregate killed and wounded in the Second Brigade:	
Grand total killed	35
Grand total wounded	186
Total	221
Aggregate loss of Second Brigade:	
Fifty-first New-York, killed	14
Fifty-first New-York, wounded	76
Ninth New-Jersey, killed	4
Ninth New-Jersey, wounded	58
Twenty-first Massachusetts, killed	17
Twenty-first Massachusetts, wounded	40
Fifty-first Pennsylvania, killed	—
Fifty-first Pennsylvania, wounded	—

(Signed,) EDWARD M. NEILL,
Asst. Adjutant-General.

TWENTY-FIRST MASSCHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Co. A—Killed—William Flint. Wounded—Sergeant William B. Hill, abdomen, flesh-wound; Corporal E. W. Stone, ancle; Corporal George Carter, thigh, badly; W. H. Johnson, mortally; James E. Parker, mortally; Erastus Weeks, temple, slight; S. S. Heywood, arm, slight; Charles S. Wilder, head, slight; Jonathan B. Cummings, shoulder, severe: Adsell Orcutt, nose, slight.

Co. B—Killed—Patrick Cushing. Color Corporal William H. Brackett; James McGiven, breast, mortally; Corporal Charles Miller, abdomen, mortally; Bernard Conly, arm; J. Dixon, face; Samuel E. Goodman, leg; James Ward, hand; John N. Smith, arm.

Co. C—Killed—Privates Thomas Hurst, Lewis Dana, Wm. H. Willision. Wounded—Corporal Albert Patterson, arm; Jeffrey Vail, both legs; Hubert Claffey, shoulder, severe; A. H. Smith, thigh, severe; F. S. Rogers, cheek.

Co. D—Private P. E. Osborn, neck, slightly.

Co. E—Killed—Charles E. Sinclair. Wounded—Justin Brown, hips, badly.

Co. F—Killed—Corporal Mitchell W. Pane. Wounded—Privates Richard Barry, head, badly; Benj. Fairbanks, slightly.

Co. H.—Private J. D. Fraser, right elbow. Killed—Private Timothy Collins.

Co. H.—Wounded—Austin Barton, mortally; Lucius C. Hale, mortally; Samuel G. Frist, slightly; Frederic S. Fairbanks, slightly; Augustus M. Jones, leg; John P. Jones; Henry Shepherd, mortally; Marcus Watkins, shoulder, slight; John Goodhere.

Co. I.—Killed—Lieut. F. A. Stearns, Acting-Adjutant, body sent home; Corporal Charles L. Woodworth; Corporal George P. Sayles; Edward Lackore. Wounded—Capt. Phineas Knight, arm; Sergeant R. B. Chamberlain, right ear shot off; George Wheelock, in hand.

Co. K.—Killed—Patrick Marlin, Jonas Sullivan, James O. Fessenden, Joseph E. Stone. Wounded—Lieut. Harrison Aldrich, in shoulder.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned officers killed	1
Commissioned officers wounded	2
Enlisted men killed	16
Enlisted men wounded	38
Total	57
Killed, 17; wounded, 40.	

NINTH REGIMENT N. J. VOLUNTEERS.

KILLED.

Lieut. Wm. G. Walker, —— Welksell, Henry Socher, Michael Dolan.

WOUNDED.

Co. M.—Capt. J. M. McChesney, William Webb, scalp.
Co. D.—Capt. Thomas Middleton, slightly; John B. Steelman, leg; Caleb H. Mount, back; John A. Errickson, wrist; Wm. H. Hufrley, shoulder; Jacob Yancey, hand.
Co. I.—Lieut. Hufty, neck; Corporal Charles Goodwin, hand; Corporal Jas. B. Matson, foot; Wm. B. Burch, shoulder; Charles Taylor, hand; Benj. Till, neck; Edward H. Davis, leg; Joshua Anderson, thigh; William Sparks, leg; Jacob Ross, wrist.
Co. K—Lieut. Townly, breast; J. S. Parkhurst, head; F. D. Freeman, leg; Lake Davidson, foot; Thos. Delaney, thigh; Absalom Howe, hand; A. B. Harraley, leg; Levi Depau, thigh; Geo. Hawkins, shoulder: Thomas McQuade, arm; Sergeant Joseph Wright, arm.
Co. G—Sergeant Joseph Sweetzer, thigh; Stephen Beatty, head; Timothy Meloy, breast; Thos. Crowly, shoulder.
Co. H—Sergeant C. P. Little, leg; Jacob Aumick, breast.
Co. A—Chas. Miller, arm and breast; Chas. Truphman, arm; John Treutwine, (Froutwine?) back.
Co. B—Martin Moore, arm amputated; H. M. Dansbury, leg; Thomas Burney, knee; Philip Acker, side and shoulder; James Reynolds, wrist; Jonathan Butterworth, head, slightly.
Co. C—Wm. W. Hooper, leg.
Co. E—Hampton Witchlad, side; R. R. Burris, foot; Lucas Furse, slightly.
Co. F—P. H. Hendershot, leg; James Maloff, leg; Edward Chance, arm amputated; Michael Boyle, leg amputated; John D. Nymaster, slightly; John V. Sulkler, breast; John N. Smith, foot; Charles M. Preston, arm; H. D. Vaulst, hand.
Co. L—Henry Insley, foot.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed, 4; wounded, 58. Total, 62.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

KILLED.

Co. I—Lieut. —— Allen.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col. B. B. Potter, slightly.
Major Charles Le Gendre, mortally.
Chaplain O. N. Benton, (since dead.)
Capt. Johnson, severely.
Second Lieut. — — Tryon, (Co. B.)
Second Lieut. —— McKee, (Co. C.)
Acting Second Lieut. —Carrington, (Co. E.)
Co. A—1 killed, 3 wounded—(names not reported.)
Co. B—2 killed, 9 wounded.
Co. C—1 killed, 9 wounded.
Co. D—1 killed, 3 wounded.
Co. E—1 killed, 6 wounded.
Co. F—1 killed, 7 wounded.
Co. G—7 wounded.
Co. I—1 killed, 8 wounded.
Co. H—2 killed, 10 wounded.
Co. K—1 killed, 7 wounded.
Total, 11 killed, 69 wounded.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed.

Commissioned officers	2
Wounded	6
Enlisted men	12
Enlisted men wounded	72
Total	92

Third Brigade, Gen. J. G. Parke, Commanding.

FOURTH RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

KILLED.

Capt. Charles Tillinghast, Co. H.
Co. H—Second Sergeant George H. Church, Jr.
Co. A—David Johnston.
Co. B—Samuel Myrick.
Co. C—Patrick Sheridan.
Co. D—David Crandale, John T. Clark.
Co. E—Edwin Street.
Co. H—Charles C. Baker.
Co. I—Adin B. Hopkins.
Total killed, 10.

WOUNDED.

Co. E—Capt. Wm. S. Chase, left cheek and neck severely.
Co. F—Lieut. George E. Curtis, left shoulder.
Co. C—Corporal Geo. P. Lawrence, right shoulder.
Co. E—Corporal Henry C. Miller, in wrist.
Co. C—Corporal Tillinghast, flesh wound below knee.
Co. A—Thomas Caine, foot.
Co. B—Reuben A. Sloaly, ancle, severe; Robert Kinworthy, through right lung, severe.
Co. C—Geo. W. Crandall, in knee; David H. Cameron, leg amputated.
Co. E—Henry Wordell, cheek.
Co. D—James Paine, right arm, badly; Thos. H. Lockwood, face and head, slight.
Co. B—Rhodes E. Madison, neck, left side.
Co. D—Edward C. Gavitt, left leg amputated.
Co. F—John B. Kelly, left arm amputated.
Co. H—George Holden, head, slightly.
Co. I—James Wilson, throat, severely.
Co. F—Sergeant M. Weeden, slightly; Thomas Mun, slightly; John Goodwin, slightly.
Co. C—Corporal Thomas L. Greene, slightly.
Total Wounded, 22.

FIFTH BATTALION RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

KILLED.

Co. D—First Lieut. Henry R. Pierce.
Co. A—Patrick O'Leary, died 15th.
Co. D—Cornelius Magher *alias* Thomas Ryan.
Co. B—George W. Hopkins, died 15th.
Total killed, 4.

WOUNDED.

Co. A—Sargeant Robert S. Brownell, thigh; Sargeant Charles Perrigo, leg; James McLaughlin, mortally; James T. Mann, leg; Edwin F. Boss, mortally.
Co. B—George W. Hopkins, mortally.
Co. E—Benjamin Glasby, scalp-wound.
Total wounded, 7; killed, 4; loss, 11.

ELEVENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

KILLED.

Co. D—Capt. Edwin B. Lee, George Bills.
Co. H—Peter Former.
Co. I—Clark Decker.
Co. B—Charles Mitchell.
Co. C—Henry Smith.—Total killed 6.

WOUNDED.

Co. D—Sergt. Watson C. Sautlir, lost left leg.
Co. G—Sergt. Alfred West, in eye.
Co. D—Capt. James B. Styles, hand.
Co. I—Capt. Alfred White, arm; Henry Dravger, shoulder.
Co. A—Orlando Morgan, hand; John Thompson, hand; Edward Confroy, slightly.
Co. B—Wm. W. Schofield, finger.
Co. D—John C. Aldrick, hand; George Brown, lost right arm; Job Beeman, lost left arm; Edward Gortman, inside: John Schurgra, arm.
Co. F—Eugene Bourdor, wrist; Justice G. Ringe, hand; Peter Germans, head.
Co. I—Albert Todd, abdomen.
Co. H—Hubilah Robbins, head.
Co. K—Eugene Davoll, lost foot.

RECAPITULATION.

Totall killed, 6; total wounded, 21. Loss, 27.

EIGHTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

KILLED.

Co. I—Charles Pattison.
Co. B—H. F. D. Phelps, Owen Downs.

WOUNDED.

Co. K—Capt. Capt. Chas. L. Upham, shoulder.
Co. A—Corporal C. Ellwood, wrist; Philo A. Mattson, head; Henry G. Parker, shoulder.
Total killed, 3; wounded, 4. Loss, 7.

(Signed) H. W. RIVERS,
Acting Brigade Surgeon, Third Brigade.

RECAPITULATION.

Fourth Rhode Island, killed	10
Fourth Rhode Island, wounded	22
Fifth Battalion, Rhode Island, killed	4
Fifth Battalion, Rhode Island, wounded	11
Eleventh Connecticut, killed	6
Eleventh Connecticut, wounded	21
Eighth Connecticut, killed	3
Eighth Connecticut, wounded	4
Aggregate loss of Third Brigade in killed and wounded	81
Grand total in killed, wounded and missing at the battle of the 14th of March:	
First Brigade, Gen. Foster	222
Second Brigade, Gen. Reno	221
Third Brigade, Gen. Parke	81
Aggregate loss	524

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 18.

Probably no event of the war was such a surprise to the public here, or has worked so great a revolution, as the news of BURNSIDE'S presence and victory at Newbern. During the past week, and ever since the evacuation of Manassas, much anxiety has been felt for BURNSIDE. The Anti-McClellan crowd have predicted that the rebels had fled from Manassas to annihilate the gallant Rhode Island chief. Curses loud and deep were heaped on McCLELLAN. BURNSIDE—so the shriekers said—was marching on Norfolk. The enemy were marching down to get in his rear, and capture or cut to pieces his army. Why does not McCLELLAN reinforce him? Was the question. All sorts of rumors started. They did not know that over a week ago a fast steamer sailed from Fortress Monroe, nor what her mission was. But to-day we hear, officially, BURNSIDE has taken Newbern, N. C., sixty or seventy miles further south than where the *Tribune* folks were going to have him massacred. Why didn't Gen. McCLELLAN tell them all about it, so they would let him alone? Simply because he is his own master, and not the slave of fools.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 18.

The unofficial intelligence received here of the capture of Newbern, N. C., after a hard-fought battle, has added to the general joy, especially as it is considered we have thereby secured great military advantages, and the safety of Gen. BURNSIDE is placed beyond question.

The Locality of Gen. Burnside's Victory in North Carolina.

Newbern is, according to the last census, a town of 5,434 inhabitants, and is the second largest town in North Carolina, being excelled in population only by Wilmington. It is one of the oldest towns in the State, and was formerly, and for a long period, its capital. It has been, until the rebellion, a point of considerable trade, exporting grain, lumber, turpentine, tar and naval stores. Besides the county buildings, it contains several churches, two banks, a small theatre, and three newspaper offices, and is a pleasantly-situated, handsomely-built and old-fashioned place. It is located near the inland water-way of the State, at the confluence of the Trent and Neuse rivers, on the western bank of the latter stream, some forty miles from the southern extremity of Pamlico Sound. Our maps will show the topography of the place, the point of landing of our troops, their line of march along the river, between the river and railroad, and other important points mentioned in this morning's telegrams. The Neuse is here about a mile and a half, and the Trent about half a mile wide. The former stream is navigable by steamboats for about eight months in the year. The entrance from the sea is through Ocracoke Inlet. Steamboats used to ply from Newbern, along the inland waters as far as Elizabeth City, (also recently captured by Gen. BURNSIDE,) and other points north of Roanoke Island. From Elizabeth City again there was canal communication with Norfolk, and until BURNSIDE took Roanoke, this long line of navigation was in possession of the enemy. The rebels have been engaged in strengthening the defences of Newbern ever since it was bruited in the early part of the Winter that BURNSIDE'S expedition was to operate upon the coast of North Carolina. A recent number of the Richmond *Examiner* ominously remarked: "Newbern is not without protection, but it is unnecessary to say what." Probably the editor referred to the line of shore batteries (mentioned in the dispatches) to prevent a land attack, and the fire-ships to destroy an assailing fleet; but the event has proved that even these did not avail to keep back our brave legions. There is but one railroad running through Newbern—that from Beaufort, (N. C.,) on the northeastern shore, to Goldsborough, in Wayne County, where it connects with the Weldon and Wilmington Road, and the whole system of shore railroads running South.

The next thing is to determine what the advantages of the position are. In the direction of the sea, south-eastward, Fort Macon and Beaufort are about thirty miles distant, with a railroad joining to those points, but no direct water communication. It is clear that a force so strong as that of Gen. BURNSIDE, can, if such be the work first appointed him, soon reduce both town and fort, now that Newbern and the railroad are secured. No army can come from the South overland to the relief of this northern Beaufort, and the rebels have no navy. At Goldsborough, in the interior, a distance of 50 miles toward Raleigh, the great Southern railroad line is cut, there being no other railroad running southward through North Carolina, except a very crooked one running west from Raleigh, and used very little, as far as can be ascertained. The Wilmington and Weldon is well known as the great Southern road, and this passes through Goldsborough. Whether it be the purpose of General BURNSIDE to push forward to Goldsborough, and seize this line, and thereby prevent the retreat of the Manassas rebels in this direction, we shall, doubtless, now soon know. It would certainly be a daring thing to do at the present moment. As we do not foreshadow coming events, but chronicle past facts, the public will have to wait some time for information on this head. Sufficient to say, at present, that by the capture of Newbern, we have obtained possession of a point from which operations can be conducted upon the main rebel rear, or from which we can go down to the coast at Beaufort and Fort Macon, and restore the flag to its old position over that fortification.

THE REBEL COMMANDER.

Gen. LAWRENCE O'B. BRANCH, who commanded the rebels at the battle of Newbern, is a native of North Carolina, and 42 years of age. He graduated at Princeton College, New-Jersey, in 1838, and afterward entered on the practice of law. He was elected a Democratic Representative from North Carolina to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and reëlected to the Thirty-fifth, in which he was a member of the Committee on Territories. He was in the House when the secession movement began, and vacated his seat just about a year ago. He went back to North Carolina and raised men for the rebel service. In November last the rebel Congress confirmed him a Brigadier-General, and he was appointed to command the troops on the southern coast of North Carolina. This is his first engagement, and for him it has proved a failure.

NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

Commodore Porter's Mortar Fleet in a Storm—Narrow Escape of One of the Vessels.

The schooner *Emeline*, Capt. DENNISON, from Key West on March 10, with turpentine to TERRY & DELLA TORRE, has just arrived at this port.

Commodore PORTER'S mortar fleet sailed from Key West on March 7. That night a norther came on, and the vessels were forced to anchor on the edge of the reef. Bomb schooner No. 5 parted her best chain and dragged off into the Gulf Stream, and drifted up as far as Sombrero Key. She came into Key West again on the 9th, and went out of the Northwest passage the same day.

The steamship *Niagara* was going into Key West on the 10th inst. The *South Carolina*, *R. R. Cuyler*, *Magnolia* (prize) and *Santiago de Cuba* were in port.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 18.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

Amending the charter of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company.

Authorizing the formation of railroad corporations.

Reducing the tolls on canals.

The Assembly amendments to the bill relative to the Board of Appeals for the New-York Fire Department, on motion of Mr. WOODRUFF, were concurred in.

Mr. WILLARD introduced a bill for appointing a Receiver-General of the State, and transferring to his custody the funds in the hands of the County Treasurers.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Supervisors of New-York to raise money.

To create court-house stock.

EVENING SESSION.

The entire session was consumed in the discussion of the bill in relation to the withdrawal of circulating notes from Safety Fund Banks whose charters have expired. The enacting clause was stricken out.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 18.

The Speaker presented a report from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, replying to the resolutions of inquiry offered by Mr. LOUTREL. The report was ordered to be printed.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Authorizing Attorneys of the Supreme Court residing in adjoining States to practice in the Courts of this State.

Punishing attempts to commit crime.

The adverse report of the Judiciary Committee on the bill relative to premium notes given by Mutual Insurance Companies.

A motion was made to disagree with the report.

After debate the report was laid on the table.

The bill altering the plan of the map of the City of New-York, was ordered to a third reading.

Progress was reported on the bill providing for legalizing the proceedings of the New-York Common Council.

EVENING SESSION.

The entire session was consumed in the consideration of the annual Appropriation bill.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. GRAU'S opera season will commence to-night, with a performance of VERDI'S favorite opera of "Un Ballo in Maschera,"—the distribution being the same as last season. In the last act Señorita CUBAS and a powerful *corps de ballet* will assist.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE.—Mr. J. WILKES BOOTH, who is the tragic star at this establishment, appeared last evening for the second time in SHAKESPEARE'S play of "Richard III.," impersonating the hump-backed hero. He has many admirable qualities as an actor, and, thanks perhaps to youth, few conventional vices of the stage. His presence is intellectually impressive, his delivery natural and unstrained, his perception of character clear and vigorous. So many excellencies in an artist new to the critical exactions of a metropolitan audience augur well for his æsthetic perceptions, and promise unquestionably a career of honor to himself and pleasure to the public. In the earlier acts of the play Mr. BOOTH displayed a few mannerisms of attitude and gesticulation which were not in keeping with the general independence of his conception of the part, and was noticeable, we regret to add, for untidyness of attire, a cardenal sin, inasmuch as it is not only a slight on the author but on the presumable preferances of the audience. But these blemishes, although vexatious in themselves did not obscure the sustained excellence of the performance, or prevent the critic from recognizing in Mr. J. W. BOOTH a very valuable addition to the limited list of tragedians now on the stage. We cannot name a better *Richard*.

MRS. FARREN, who played with Mr. J. W. BOOTH, is a fine artist of the old elocutionary school, and was frequently applauded. Mrs. CHANFRAU was a charming *Lady Anne*, but tragedy, we need scarcely add, is hardly in the line of this versatile artist.

Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY will give his last entertainment in Brooklyn, this evening, assisted by his excellent troupe of artists.

The Body of Col. Cameron.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, March 18.

The remains of JAMES CAMERON arrived here from Washington, *en route* for Sunbury. The escort from here consisted of Hon. ELI SLIFER, Adjutant-Gen. A. L. RUSSELL and Gen. R. G. HALL; also, a Committee of both branches of the Legislature.

Ericsson's
CALORIC ENGINES.
Inexplosive; economical; use no water; require no engineer: do not raise the rates of insurance; reliable for all light work.
ERICSSON
CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
No. 164 Duane-st., corner of Hudson.

The Decision of the Ladies who composed the Committee on Sewing Machines at the Utica Fair, awarding the First Premium to GROVER & BAKER'S, as the best sewing machine for family use, is in accordance with the experience of all who have used the Grover & Baker Machine, or compared its work with that of other machines.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

MARRIED.

HESS—PITT.—On Monday, March 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. Wood Seymour, WALTER PECK HESS to CHARLOTTE R., eldest daughter of John B. Pitt, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

PROUDFOOT.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 17, Dr. LAWRENCE PROUDFOOT, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st.

LEVY.—In this City, on Monday, March 17, ALEXANDER, third son of Henry and Jane Levy, aged 8 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 7 Ashland-place, Perry-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

TIMPSON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 18, LOUISE, youngest daughter of Cornelius F. and Anna L. Timpson, aged 1 year, 1 month and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Geo. C. Hathorn, Jr., No. 57 West 29th-st., on Thursday, March 20, at 2 o'clock.

STEER.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 18, after a short but severe illness, JAMES J. STEER, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 101 East 48th-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MACFARLANE.—In this City, on Sunday, March 16, SAMUEL EDGAR, son of John and Margaret Macfarlane.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 27 Christopher-st., on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Sunday evening, March 16, HENRY S. TOWNSEND, only child of Henry P. and Ada D. Townsend, aged 14 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 104 West 44th-st.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, March 16, BETTY, wife of John C. Brown.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 41 Smith-st., on Thursday, the 20th, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

WARDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 17, ANN S., wife of Charles Wardell, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, F. M. Babcock and Cornelius Oakley, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, corner Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn.

BOGGS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 17, LUCY RUPERT BOGGS, daughter of Wm. and Sophia S. Boggs, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 19th, at No. 102 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

VAN BRUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 17, BENJAMIN PRINCE VAN BRUNT, youngest son of the late Nicholas Van Brunt.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 27 Smith-st., corner of Livingston, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

FULLER.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday evening, March 17, BENJAMIN FULLER, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 15 South 2d-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

SEWARD.—In Yonkers, on Sunday, March 16, FRANCES HARRIET, daughter of Rev. D. M. Seward, aged 11 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, on Wednesday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 4½ o'clock.

AINSWORTH.—In New-Utrecht, L. I., on Monday, March 17, Capt. ALLEN C. AINSWORTH, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, March 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Grace Church, corner of Hicks-st. and Grace-court, Brooklyn Heights.

☞ New-Bedford and Barnstable, Mass., papers please copy.

GIRAUD.—In Bridgehampton, L. I., March 15, FREDERIC GIRAUD, Esq., aged 77 years.

The remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment. Funeral service at Christ Church, at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CATHELL.—In Syracuse, on Sunday, March 16, ELIZA, wife of the late Henry L. Cathell, and daughter of P. D. Mickles, of the former place.

PIERPONT.—In Boston, on Sunday, March 16, CHARLES LEWIS PIERPONT, of New-York, aged 42 years.

MANCHESTER.—At North San Juan, Cal., on Thursday, Feb. 6, Mrs. RACHEL G., wife of Thomas W. Manchester, and daughter of Elijah and Sarah Maria Flandran, of this City, aged 31 years, 9 months and 25 days.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 129.—March 18, 1862.
34, 38, 36, 22, 26, 52, 64, 53, 14, 48, 68, 19.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 130.—March 18, 1862.
3, 78, 58, 47, 40, 16, 12, 15, 52, 59, 67, 19.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, not long from the old country, in a kind family, as chambermaid, and to assist in the care of children; good reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 114 Varick-st. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as chambermaid or to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 526 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small family. Has good City reference. Call at No. 123 West-20th-st., near the 7th-avenue.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; is quick and neat with her work; can refer to the lady she has just left. City reference. Call at No. 412 3d-av., corner 31st-st., second story, back room; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent girl as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City references; would not object going a short distance in the country with a private family. Apply for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress, by a competent young woman, with the best of City references. Call at or address A. B., No. 368 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second floor, front room. Can be seen for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, FOR a young American girl from the country, a situation as chambermaid or seamstress, or to mind children, &c.; that would prefer a good home in preference to high wages. Address a note to Mrs. PATERSON, No. 122 West 19th-st., for one week.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable Protestant girl, a situation in a small private family, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 489 West 40th-st., near 9th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference given by her last employer. Apply at No. 428 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as children's nurse and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist in washing; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 121 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and and assist in the washing, or as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 159 West 30th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 148 3d-av., in the dry goods store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION by a young woman, as chambermaid and assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 398 7th-av., the second door below 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; good City references from her last place. Call at No. 74 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or as nurse, and to do plain sewing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Has City references from her last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 65 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable Scottish girl, a situation as chambermaid or nurse; would assist with washing and ironing. Apply at No. 50 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as above; no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 15 James-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a beautiful sewer, and understands all kinds of family sewing; or would do chamberwork and waiting; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 400 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the fancy-store, for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and plain seamstress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 82 West 30th-st. near 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid or seamstress; has City reference. Call at No. 485 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very respectable girl, with three years City references, desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and sew. Is both quiet and obliging, and very kind to children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 48 West 39th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., back room, first floor, between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washing; is willing and obliging, and has excellent City references; can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do housework in a small private family; understands her business, and has good City reference. Call at No. 94 West 2d-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as above, or as chambermaid and laundress; would prefer reference from her present employers, of 3 years; no objection to the country. Call at No. 307 31st-st., between 8th and 10th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful; best of City reference can be given; can be seen at her present situation, No. 110 7th-av., near 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; can refer to her last employer, where she lived for six years. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; will be found a thorough waitress; no objection to a first-class hotel or boarding house. Apply at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objections to go in the country; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 262 Avenue A, third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 150 Pearl-st., near Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaids and laundress. Can be seen at No. 123 West 24th-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK'S or housekeeper's situation wanted, by one who cannot be surpassed in French and English cooking, and in the serving of supper and dinner parties; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner, having lived for the last fifteen years in first families; would go as head cook in a first-class hotel; has no objection to the country. Call as or address, for this week, No. 181 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Wages not so much of an object.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN obliging and willing young woman, as good plain cook; can make good bread and biscuit; is also an excellent washer and ironer; would take a place as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; has no objection to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No. 320 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-rate cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a good bread and cake baker and pastry cook; has the best of City references. Call at No. 60 East Houston-st., near Bowery and 2d-av. No objection to a first-class boarding-house or hotel.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a private family; is an excellent cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and is a good baker of bread and biscuit. Can be seen for two days, at No. 43 Henry-st., in the rear. The best of City reference can be given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; would prefer to go to the country; has the best of City and country references. Call for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., be ween 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if necessary; is willing to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes a situation as above; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, fish and gravies; wishes to go to the country; has excellent reference. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

A SCOOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman a situation to cook, and understands her business, and will assist in washing and ironing, if wanted; the best reference can be given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. She can be seen for two days at No. 1,371 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as professed cook, in a private family or a respectable boarding-house; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days at Mrs. Whyte's, No. 87 W a 13th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly competent of her business in all its branches; first-class reference from first families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 174 Waverley-place, between Christopher and 10th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent baker; will assist with the washing in a small family; no objection to go in the country; three years' references from her last place. Call, for two days, at 154 East 11th-st., between Avs. A and B, top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; soups, meats, poultry and pastry. Has no objection to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman who fully understands her business; soups, meats, poultry, game, desserts, bread and biscuits; best references given from highly respectable families now in the city. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing, or will do the washing of a small family. Best of City references. Call for two days at No. 117 West 26th-st., corner 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, as cook in a private family, and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, a situation as first-class cook; good City reference. Call for three days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation in a private family as cook; lived two years in her last place; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 80 West 16th-st., corner of 9th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, as cook, or washer or ironer, in a small private family. Call or two days at No. 182 Elizabeth-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; best of City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at 383 7th-av., front room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman as cook; has no objection to assist with washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 135 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation in a private family as first-class cook; best of City references. Apply at No. 224 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUAtion either in the City or country, for the Summer. Has the very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations as cook, washer and ironer, and as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, by two sisters, in one family; they both understand their business perfectly, and can give the best of references. Can be seen at No. 2 East 22d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Good reference of three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation to cook and assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City references. Call at No. 10 Hammond-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call or address for two days, at No. 271 Mulberry-st., between Houston and Prince.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED FOR the other as waitress and chambermaid. Call at No. 160 West 22d-st.

AS COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress and to do chamberwork; the other is a good shirt-maker and cutter and fitter of children's clothes; is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing; would go as seamstress and do chamberwork; would make herself useful in any way; not having any relatives in the City, a permanent situation is desirable. Call at No. 242 West 16th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family, with a smart, intelligent girl of 15 years of age, capable of waiting on a table or taking care of children, or any light work; the best City references given. Call for two days at No. 123 West 33d-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call at No. 224 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; or would do the housework of a small family; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 199 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman is anxious to engage as above; is a first-rate baker of bread, pies and pastry; can do up gentlemen's shirts and ladies' fine clothes in style; has no objection to the country; can be well recommended. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a competent woman, to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a good cook, and is willing to assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; is fully competent to take a place as laundress. Apply at 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 138 East 24th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 146 East 31st-st., basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A German girl wishes a situation in a respectable American family; she understands cooking, washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 218 West 37th-st., rear house.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Call, for two days, at No. 116 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by an active young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family, or would take a chambermaid's place and do washing; no objection to a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant German girl to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and baker; is willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 124 Clinton-st., in the basement, through the week.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation to do general housework, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference given. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 165 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GIRL wants a situation to do general housework, or as laundress; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st., second floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman, to do general housework in a small private family; good washer and ironer; City reference. Call for two days at No. 86 West 20th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting; or would take a chambermaid's place, and do fine washing; no objection to going to the country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED BY A competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and dulling; gentlemen's washing carefully done, on reasonable terms, or would take the washing of a small family by the month. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as laundress, or as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer; has the very best of reference; would have no objections to the country; understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; has the very best of City references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS LAUNDRESS OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as laundress or to do general housework in a small family; can give good reference. Apply for two days at No. 271 West 16th-st., two doors west of 9th-av.

AS LAUNDRESSES, COOKS, SEAMSTRESSES, WAITER GIRLS, &c.—Several competent and very respectable women are now disengaged, at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S new offices, 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as lady's maid; no objections to travel, or to do the up-stairs work; is a good plain sewer. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st., for two days.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as matron or housekeeper in an institution or seminary, or in a private family, by a lady, who thoroughly understands housekeeping; she is strictly conscientious, and would study the interest of her employer; she has no objection to travel with a family, or as companion to a lady; advertiser is a person of practical experience; she can give the most satisfactory reference. Call or address M. E., at No. 102 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, second house from Clark-st., for one week.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 117 West 26th-st., corner 7th-av., second floor, front room.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL ENGlish Protestant girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; situation as seamstress; is competent; is fully competent; has no objection to the country; wages $7 a month. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced and competent woman, as nurse; is fully capable of taking care of a baby from the monthly nurse; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 94 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

A NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH nurse wants a situation to take charge of an infant or young children; unexceptionable City reference. Call on or address, M. P., No. 153 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman accustomed to the care of children; capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 5th-st. City reference.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable woman, aged 24 years, as child's nurse; is experienced in case of sickness; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a gentleman's family; can give first-class City reference. Call for a week at No. 359 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Ring the front door bell.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman, as first-class children's nurse, or would assist in chamberwork; thoroughly competent in her business; very best City references from first families. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 36th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; or can take care of children, and do chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 96 East 35th-st. None but good families need apply.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can produce the best of City reference from her employers. Call at, or address, No. 24 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GERman girl wants a situation in an American family; is capable of making all kinds of children's garments; also willing to attend to children and make herself generally useful; charges not so much an object as a suitable place. Call at No. 71 Varick-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., near South Ferry, Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a Protestant young woman; is a good family seamstress and dressmaker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would work by the day, week or month; would travel with a lady to Europe or California. Has satisfactory reference. Call for two days or address a note to No. 195 West 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young Protestant woman as seamstress, and to assist with, or take entire charge of growing children; she understands dressmaking, and all kinds of plain sewing, and has good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 137 East 26th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent person as seamstress, and would take care of children; lived for some years in her last place; City references. Apply at No. 85 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., or address C. D., Madison-square Post-office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a young woman; can do all kinds of sewing; is accustomed to wait on a lady, or would wait on children, or do chamberwork; good references. Apply at No. 87 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN PROtestant woman wants a situation as seamstress; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; good City reference; can take care of grown children. Apply at No. 62 West Washington-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day to sew for two or do all kinds of family sewing; and children's clothes, and at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG grown children; has good City reference. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., and ring the middle bell.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a person who is capable of cutting and fitting dresses. Call for two days at 26 West 44th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A most respectable German woman desires a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; has the best City references. Can be seen at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S new office, No. 307 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable Scotchwoman, a situation as seamstress or nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth. City reference given. Call at A. REID'S No. 807, Broadway, for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, competent girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or laundress; has lived over seven years in a nice place. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as waitress, and do fine washing and ironing; no objections to the country; best City references; thoroughly understands her business. Call for two days at No. 98 West 19th-st., top floor.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT (AN American) desires a situation, in a private family, to assist in domestic duties; is a good seamstress; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Only those who would be willing to consider her as one of the family need apply. Highest references given. Address M, BURT, Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for one week.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS will find the largest old established institute at the corner of 6th-av. and 15th-st., for German, English, Irish, American and Protestant women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready. Protestants always on hand.

AS USUAL, AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st., employers can find a choice selection of servants of all branches, and servants can obtain desirable situations in all the different branches, by calling early.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—18 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUation for a good servant, a young girl, capable of doing chamberwork, waiting, &c. Call at No. 252 West 20th-st., opposite the Park.

AT BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S NEW OFFIces, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., experienced cooks, laundresses and a large assortment of other domestic servants are now in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BUTLER—HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGlishman and wife, without incumbrance, wish situations as butler and housekeeper, or as waiter and lady's maid; have the most satisfactory reference; thoroughly understand their duties. Address T. F., care of Clarke's, butcher-store, No. 24 Amity, corner of Greene-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, reliable Protestant man; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City and country reference from the last two places; would have no objection to attend and obliging; no objections to a boy; will be found willing country. Can be seen at No. 140 Grand-st., or address W. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single young man in the above capacity, who has good City references. Call or address Mr. W. J., at Mr. Trainor's saddlery store, No. 326 4th-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call, or address a note for S. F., at Campbell's saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av., or Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a colored man, who thoroughly understands his business; six years' reference from last place. Call on or address COLORED COACHMAN for three days, at R. Campbell, Saddler, No. 50 4th av.

A COACHMAN—COOK.—WANTED, SITUAtions together, by an Englishman and wife, Protestants; the man as groom and coachman; would be willing to take charge of a small garden; the woman as experienced cook; understands the care of milk and butter; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; both understand their business thoroughly, as their references will testify. Can be seen in the seed-store, No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed E. F., will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARdener.—A Protestant young man, with the very best of references, desires a situation, in City or country, as coachman and vegetable gardener; will be found a perfectly willing to make himself generally useful. Any gentleman requiring such a party will not be disappointed by applying at No. 378 6th-av., or address W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER, &c.—Wanted, by a married man without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business perfectly; is a first-rate driver and groom, and a good vegetable gardener; is sober, honest and trustworthy, and willing to work hard; no objection to the country. Best of reference. Address T. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a young man as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and who is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services; is a good farmer; can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 9 John-st., in the seed store, or a note addressed to J. F., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman, or plain gardener; understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last two places; can make himself generally useful. Call or address, for four days, J. L., No. 31 Roosevelt-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, &c.—WANTed, by a Protestant man, a situation as coachman and groom. Understands his business in every respect. Is a first-rate driver and groom, and understands gardening. Is sober and honest, and willing to work hard. Best of reference; wages moderate. Address T. O. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a sober, steady young; would have no objection to do plain gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best City reference. *Times* Office, or No. 53 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable man as farmer, who thoroughly understands farming and all its branches; is a good gardener; has the best of City reference as to capability and integrity. Address for 2 days M. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a farmer, by a single man, who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds; should any gentleman require such a man, call or address, for two days, M. D., No. 105 Hudson-st.

AS FARMER, &c.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation to work a farm. Understands vegetable gardening, the care of horses, or any other kind of stock, and will make himself generally useful. Address J. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND ASSISTANT GARDENer.—A Protestant young man wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; also, the care and management of stock; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Call at, or address T. T., No. 97 4th-av.

AS FARMER OR PLOWMAN.—SITUATION wanted on a large farm; not afraid to work; is married; has three children; his wife would take charge of the dairy or poultry; can give first-class reference; Protestant. Address Mr. THORBURN, No. 15 John-st., for J. R.

AS GARDENER.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS AT liberty to engage with any gentleman wanting his services from now till April; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; would have no objection to attend to the farm; is married, without children; wife would attend to milk and poultry; best City reference from his present employer. Address J. K. C., at J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st., or at T. H. Meyers', No. 27 William-st., Room No. 9.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, with no family, a native of Scotland; was six years in his last situation; has had long practice in forcing grapes, the care of green and hot-house plants, raising of vegetables and laying out of new ing six years' practice in her last situation; the best of reference given. Address SCOTCH GARDENER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married German man; is fully competent to take charge of a first-class country seat, including under glass and general out-door gardening; understands the care of horses and stock; is sober and perfectly willing, and can produce the best recommendations from present and previous employers. Address GARDENER, Box No. 193 *Times* Office. Call for two days.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a married man, of no family; the man is a first-class gardener, well understands the management of green-house, hot or cold grapery, as well as the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; has 14 years' experience in this country; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; both can be well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a Protestant young man of long practical experience in every department of the business. The most satisfactory recommendations given as to ability, intelligence and trustworthiness, and has also a great knowledge of the care and management of horses; a situation in a Presbyterian family preferred. Address M. N., Gardener, Williamsburgh Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a single man, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches; is a good vegetable grower; understands the proper care of greenhouses and graperies, and flower growing; compensation moderate. City reference may address, by note, C. D., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man; understands raising all kinds of vegetables and out-door flowers, laying out new grounds, planting and pruning trees; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of reference. Any person wanting such a man may address F. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office for this week.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS gardener's or farmer's situation, by a Scotchman, a married man; has had charge of one of the largest establishments in the State of New-York for the past ten years; unquestionable reference given. Address J. W. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION AS GARDENER wanted, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c.; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address A. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN WANTS A situation as gardener, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches, and who is not afraid of any kind of work. Satisfactory reference can be given as to character and ability. Is married, and without family. Address A. M., at A. Reid's Store, No. 807 Broadway.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man, with family, of extensive experience, who has filled situations of responsibility and trust, from which the best recommendations are given, a situation as gardener; has a general knowledge of farming. Address LOCK, Box No. 242, Providence, R. I.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, landscaping and planting trees of all kinds and care of horses; best of City reference. Address W. H., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a young Scotchman, who understands gardening in all its branches, and can show satisfactory references. Address, for two days, A. F., Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a German married man, who understands his business thoroughly; he can give the best of references from his last employer. Call or address H. H., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener, by a married man, Scotchman, without family; can give the best of references. Address D. C., No. 15 John-st.

A GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a Protestant man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as gardener and farmer, and take care of horses—the woman as cook, and assist with washing; can be well recommended. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A GARDENER, &c.—DAIRYMAID, &c.—Wanted, an engagement by a Scotchman, as head gardener and farmer; wife will attend dairy and poultry; Staten Island preferred. Apply to or address THURSO, No. 18 Market-st.

A GARDENER, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant man, as gardener, &c.; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; good references will be given. Address A. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—An Engagement wanted by a Scotchman to take charge as a whole; wife will attend dairy and poultry. Apply to C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

**AS VEGETABLE G

AUCTION SALES.

PATTERNS AND MACHINERY.
Will be sold at auction on the 26th day of March,
AT MATTEAWAN, FISHKILL, N. Y.,
At 10 o'clock, A. M., all the patterns formerly belonging to the Matteawan Company, and the
MATTEAWAN MACHINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, consisting of a very large and valuable lot of
MILL GEARING,
PULLEY AND PILLOW BLOCK PATTERNS,
Saw Mills, Dry Dock and Steam Engine Patterns of various kinds and sizes, Crane Patterns for hoisting, various kinds of Lathes, Iron Planers, Drills, and all kinds of Cotton Machinery Patterns—including the celebrated self-operating Mules, and various other Patterns, too numerous to mention.
ALSO—
Lots of second-hand shafting—Hangers and Pullies.
Castings for several machines.
Small lot of new and second-hand Cotton Machinery.
Lots of small Tools for Lathes, Mules and other work.
Several Cranes for hoisting.
Locomotive and other Boilers—second-hand.
Catalogues can be had at No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York, and at Matteawan, N. Y., after the 20th inst.
Terms made known at the day of sale.
T. J. E. SCHENCK, Administrator.

RUSSELL W. WARCOTT, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
Being the entire contents of a five-story house, elegantly furnished throughout,
To be sold THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 157 West 21st st., between 6th and 7th avs. This sale is positive, rain or shine, and without reserve. Every article in the house will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, consisting of over 400 yards of superb tapestry and ingrain carpets, four elegant pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, made by Sauls two months ago, centre tables in every style, all kinds of bedroom furniture, patent refrigerators, dinner sets, bronzes, china and glass ware, and almost every other description of the best furniture in the City. Can be examined until the day of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE—ESTATE OF ROBERT TIER—UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ROBERT EMMET, ESQ., REFEREE.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
Bowery.—The 3-story and attic house and lot, Nos. 140 and 140½ Bowery—lot 26.10 by about 97 feet—near Broome-st.
ELIZABETH-ST.—The 3-story brick shop and lot of ground, No. 114 Elizabeth-st., in rear of the above lot on the Bowery, 25.10 in front, by about 104 feet in depth.
GRAND-ST.—The 2-story and attic brick front house and lot, No. 203 Grand-st., corner of Mott—lot 24x60 on the rear. Fronting on Mott-st. are 2-story frame houses, Nos. 140 and 142 Mott-st.
WEST 46TH-ST.—4 lots on S. S. 46th-st., 300 feet W. of 10th-av., each 25x100.5

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXTRA-SIZED HOUSE ON SECOND-AV.
at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The very large and substantial four-story brick-house and lot No. 106 2d-av.; lot 26x75, with court-yard in front; house 26x50, with two-story extension 46 feet deep, making the entire house 90 feet deep; built in the best manner, with independent walls, all modern improvements, and private stairs, and in perfect order, having been recently painted, &c.; the whole constituting one of the most complete houses in the City. Liberal terms. Maps and full particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at or near Hempstead, L. I., on SATURDAY, the 22d day of March inst., at 12 o'clock M., about nine hundred and fifty cords of oak or other hard wood, now lying near the Railroad station at that place. The wood will be sold in lots of twenty-five cords, and the terms of sale will be cash on delivery. It can be seen at any time prior to the sale.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster General.

FOR SALE.—THE WELL-KNOWN TUG-BOAT EMILY will be sold at public auction, on her own deck, at Barge Office Dock, foot of Whitehall-st., East River, on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. She is now regularly towing in this harbor, and can be examined by application to Capt. TITUS, on board. For description, as to size, age, power, &c., apply to A. FINLEY, Esq., No. 45 William-st., up stairs. Terms on the day of sale.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at his Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., a large assortment of handsome household furniture, carpets, &c., suitable for parlors, dining and bedrooms. Also, one oak secretary bedstead, Plimpton's patent. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

MILLER & KENNELLY, Auctioneers.
TO BE SOLD, UNDER A FORECLOSURE of mortgage, by MILLER & KENNELLY, auctioneers, on the 21st of March, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a first-class brown-stone house, containing all modern improvements, on the south side of 55th-st., 150 feet east of Lexington-av. N. B.—This is the next house to Lexington-av.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES and Brogans at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 19, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. We call special attention, both of City and country dealers, to this sale, as it will comprise a full assortment of Spring goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

W. B. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRAORDINARY OPportunity to purchase household furniture at auction, THIS DAY (Wednesday), at the private residence, No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., comprising parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, piano-forte, suites of bronzes, paintings, &c.; also basement and kitchen furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, March 19, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, prepared by the celebrated Taxidermist, C. S. Galbraith.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE.—PARTIES breaking up housekeeping can have their furniture, mirrors, paintings, pianos, trunks, &c., stored in the elegant lofts in the freestone building, No. 593 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Apply in the piano-store, to T. S. BERRY, No. 485 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, pallasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRAries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.
The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 South-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M.
EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.—Agents wanted in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada for the International Registration Agency, established for supplying residences and suitable accommodation for exhibitors and visitors. Apply, prepaid, stating references, to S. ROTHENHEIM, Esq., London, England.

FINANCIAL.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Ohio and Pennsylvania, the Ohio and Indiana, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 25 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.
Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862. J. P. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—AN election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:
SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.
The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 18 William-st.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, AT NOON. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d until the 23d proximo, both days inclusive.
D. P. BARNEY, Secretary.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Directors.
E. D. BRIGHAM, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, 7th day of April next.
The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.
ELECTION.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the FIRST TUESDAY in April, ensuing. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board W. A KISSAM, Cashier.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

$5,000 TO LOAN—IN LARGE OR SMALL amounts: advances made on merchandise; sales of real estate negotiated; patents and patented articles sold on commission. A nice country place wanted at a low price. W. A. URE, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 1.

$9,000.—MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—A 50 per cent. mortgage on City lots, drawing interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually, one year and four months to run. $150 off the face of the mortgage. Address W. H. E., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPON BONDS OF THE CITY of Covington, issued to Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of America.

ILLINOIS STATE AUDITOR'S WARRANTS purchased by A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place, N. Y.

WANTED TO LOAN—$8,000 ON TWO FIRST-class Mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the firm name of ABBATT & RATHBUN, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. WM. D. ABBATT,
MILTON G. RATHBUN.
Dated March 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York. The firm name under which said partnership is to be conducted is ABBATT & RATHBUN. The general business to be transacted by the said partnership is the business of manufacturing, buying and selling clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods, and all things appertaining thereto. The said business is to be carried on in the City of New-York. The names of the general partners are Agnes Alice Abbatt, whose place of residence is the Town and County of Westchester, in the State of New-York, and Milton G. Rathbun, whose place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner is Alexander Stobo, whose place of residence is the township of Weehawken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey. The amount of capital which the said Alexander Stobo, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock of the partnership, in cash, is five thousand dollars. The said partnership is to begin March 1, 1862, and to terminate Feb. 28, 1865.
AGNES A. ABBATT,
MILTON G. RATHBUN.
ALEXANDER STOBO.
Dated March 1, 1862. lawsw W

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of L. SOLOMON & BRO., No. 161 Chatham-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ISAAC SOLOMON will attend to all business relating to the late firm.
ISAAC SOLOMON.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862. ABRAHAM SOLOMON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ABRAHAM SOLOMON and ISAAC WIDER have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of A. SOLOMON & CO., and will continue the boot and shoe business at the old stand, No. 164 Chatham-square. ABRAHAM SOLOMON.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862. ISAAC WIDER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WM. BARKER & CO., composed of the undersigned, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. WM. BARKER and GEO. H. FREEMAN are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, and all accounts and debts due to and from the late firm will be settled by them.—Dated NEW-YORK, March 7, 1862.
WM. BARKER,
B. H. WOODWORTH,
G. H. FREEMAN.
The business will be conducted hereafter by WM. BARKER and G. H. FREEMAN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER, FRED. GERKER, FRED. STAAKE, and HENRY JORDON, trading as H. GERKER, SON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business of the late firm to be settled by HENRY GERKER, who is alone authorized to settle the same. Dated Philadelphia, March 10, 1862.
HENRY GERKER, FRED. STAAKE,
FRED. GERKER. HENRY JORDON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WM. BARKER & CO., (composed of the undersigned,) is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. WM. BARKER is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, and all accounts and debts due to and from the firm will be settled by him.—Dated March 7, 1862.
WM. BARKER,
B. H. WOODWORTH.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BARTON & SCOTT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party, and the name of the firm used in liquidation only.
WILLIAM BARTON,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1862. JOHN H. SCOTT.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned has been dissolved by mutual consent. HERMAN SCHILLING,
JOHN H. WARLERS.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LUNGS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDical Electrician, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased lungs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be prematured after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

PEELED PEACHES.—5,000 LBS., VERY GOOD quality, in quantities to suit purchasers; also, unpeeled peaches, cherries, quince, and other kinds of domestic dried fruit, for sale by MOSELEY & CARR, Commission Merchants, No. 47 Pearl-st. and No. 34 Bridge-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEX, TER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesmar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesmar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesmar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesmar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases. All effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 306 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OF NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.
Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.
Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,
Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS.	HEADACHES, &c.

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN,
General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints before and after Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 13th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this city,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1; Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years: an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

SURE CURE.—YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONtracted that bony-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops cures in a few hours the very worst case. You can rely on this. It contains no poisonous drugs to sicken you, and is a sure cure; never fails. Can be had of D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. $1 a bottle.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail: cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 500 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL.

BRODIE'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS.
A sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach. Try them. D. S. BARNES, Wholesale Agent, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 29,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
HENRY A. GARDNER, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
DAVID LINES,
Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail April 26.

FOR HAVANA.
THE SPANISH STEAMSHIP
LA CUBANA,
LARRAZABAL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, on
WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1862.
PASSAGE MONEY.
First Cabin.....$60
Second Cabin.....30
For freight or passage apply to
SIMON DE VISSER,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
REMITTANCES TO, ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR. —The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 22.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, March 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, April 5,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE WILL leave Pier No. 43 North River, on SATURDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:10 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS.

OUR COAST AND HARBOR DEFENCES

Illustrations of the Stevens Battery.

PLANS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE WORK.

ITS THOROUGH IMPREGNABILITY.

THE EFFICIENCY OF ITS ARMAMENT.

SEAGOING QUALITIES.

It Renders Our Harbor Impenetrable to an Enemy.

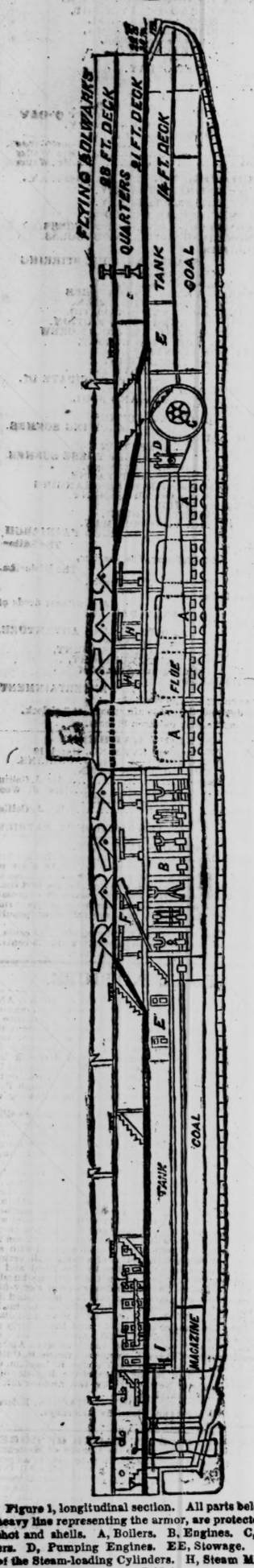


Figure 1, longitudinal section. All parts below the heavy line representing the armor, are protected from shot and shells. A, Boilers. B, Engines. C, Blowers. D, Pumping Engines. EE, Stowage. F, one of the Steam-loading Cylinders. H, Steam Machinery for training the guns. I, Helm.

THE HULL.

Length, over all, 420 feet.
Breadth, over all, 53 feet.
Depth from upper or gun deck, 28 feet.
Draft of water, without coal or stores, 17 feet 2 inches.
Draft of water, with coal and stores, 20 feet 6 inches.
Fighting draft, 22 feet 6 inches.

THE ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Number of screw-propellers, 2.
Number of engines, 8.
Diameter of cylinders, 3 feet 9 inches.
Length of stroke, 3 feet 6 inches.
Number of boilers, 10.
Horse power, 8,600.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTERY.

The Stevens Battery is a shot-proof vessel-of-war, capable of unusually great speed and manageableness, and of throwing a broadside of unusual weight.

It was suggested to the Government by ROBERT L. and EDWIN A. STEVENS in 1854, commenced in 1854, and advanced to its present state during the period of twenty months. The hull of the vessel, with the exception of some of the decks, cross-bulkheads, keelsons and bracing, is completed, and the engines, screw-propeller shafting, boilers, and blowing and pumping machinery, are finished and in their places. The main armor or casemate, the side armor, the armament, the remaining portion of the decks and bulkheads, the screw-propellers, joiner work, and upper works, are yet to be completed.

The cost of the work done has been $728,435, of which Congress appropriated $500,000—the remainder, $228,435, having been advanced by ROBERT L. and EDWIN A. STEVENS. The sum of $730,464 is required to complete the vessel and her armament, including the sum advanced by the Messrs. STEVENS.

The vessel is an iron screw-steamer, constructed in the usual way, of the best selected plates, beams, and angle-bars. The lines of the hull are unusually sharp, resembling those of the fastest North River and modern Ocean steamers.

Unusual strength of hull is secured by longitudinal bulkheads, by fore-and-aft and athwart-ship iron girder frames, by a heavy box-keelson running from stem to stern, and by the shot-proof decks, the casemate, and the continuous side-armor.

The screws are under the quarters of the vessel, and work independently, each being driven by four compact beam engines, situated entirely below the water line. The valve-gear is the link-motion, adjusted by separate engines, as in modern screw-steamers. The engine-frames, eight in number, are, in effect, cross arches, connecting the bottom, the sides, the main deck and the casemate of the vessel. They are composed of wrought-iron plates, formed into box-girders, on the principle of the Britannia tubular bridge. The strength, proportions, and workmanship of the engines are not excelled, it is believed, by those of any war or commercial steamer. The boilers are of the flue-tubular variety, as used in modern Ocean steamers and in the best river steamers, and are proved to carry fifty pounds pressure by the Government test.

THE ARMOR.

The two leading principles of the protection of the vessel from shot and shell are as follows:

First—The settling of the vessel two feet lower into the water, upon going into action, by letting water into compartments, arranged to be rapidly emptied by powerful steam pumps. This is done for the purpose of saving the weight and cost of two feet of the depth of the armor, which would otherwise be necessary; of allowing a flatter slope, and hence a greater resistance of the armor; of employing to the greatest practicable extent the best known armor, water; of giving the vessel greater speed while cruising, chasing or retreating, by throwing overboard the weight of water in the tanks, or, in other words, by dispensing with this two feet of water protection; and of enabling her, for the same reason, to pass over bars and into harbors which she could not otherwise reach.

Second—The use of inclined instead of vertical armor, for the purpose of changing the direction instead of stopping the whole force of the enemies' projectiles.

The side armor consists of a triangular structure of solid timber, extending outside the shell of the vessel, from stem to stern. Its lower slope is plated with iron, three and a half inches thick, to a depth of four feet below the fighting line.

From the outer corner of this side protection, the shot-proof casemate or main armor proceeds upward and inward, at an angle of one vertical to two horizontal, to a height of twenty-eight feet from the bottom of the ship, and five and a half feet from the fighting water-line, where it is covered by a flat shot-proof deck. This main armor extends only over the engines, boilers, and blowing and pumping machinery—that is, one hundred and seven feet forward and seventy-four feet aft the centre. Its ends slope upward and inward at a similar angle, from the twenty-one feet deck, which is shot-proof, and which extends forward and aft the armor to the extreme bow and stern.

The inclined armor, or casemate, is composed of 6¾ inches of iron plates, backed by 14 inches of locust timber, in which are embedded six-inch wrought-iron girders, two feet apart. The whole is lined with half-inch plate iron. It is supported by the engine frame, by the girders between the boilers, by the frame and sides of the ship, and by special bracing. The horizontal shot-proof decks are composed of 1½ inches of iron plates, resting on six-inch wrought-iron girders, filled in with locust timber, and backed with half-inch iron plate.

THE ARMAMENT.

This consists of five fifteen-inch guns, weighing 25 tons each, and capable of throwing round shot of 425 pounds weight, and two ten-inch rifled guns.

The guns rest on wrought-iron, shot-proof carriages, of which the recoil is taken up by India-rubber springs. The carriages are situated on top of the casemate, and are trained by steam-power, by means of a shaft passing through the gun-deck to within the casemate. Each gun is loaded with celerity by being pointed to a hole in the deck, protected by a shot-proof hood, below which is a steam cylinder, of which the piston-rod is the ramrod of the gun; and will be cooled so as to allow rapid firing without injury to the gun, by water automatically injected after each discharge. All the machinery and men for working the guns are thus within the shot-proof armor.

The guns are protected by a covering of wrought-iron armor, in addition to their immense thickness—sixteen and a half inches, maximum, outside the bore.

THE UPPER WORKS, ETC.

The twenty-one feet shot-proof deck, fore and aft the central armor or casemate, affords ample accommodation for men and officers. Above this deck and flush with the shot-proof twenty-eight feet gun-deck, which forms the top of the casemate, is a light deck, extending at the sides of the casemate, and forward and aft, from stem to stern. The entire twenty-eight feet or upper deck is thus level (excepting the usual chamber,) and unincumbered, over the vessel. Only the part of it that forms the casemate, is shot-proof. Above the twenty-eight feet deck are flying bulwarks, to be turned down in action. The height of the bulwarks from the water, at the load line, will be thirteen and a half feet.

The fourteen feet deck affords ample space for stores, &c., and for the salt water tanks for settling the vessel to the fighting line. Below the fourteen feet deck, forward of the boilers, are the blowers and pumping engines, and coal-bunkers. Abaft the engines are coal-bunkers. The total coal capacity is one thousand tons. The fresh water, for consumption on board, will be condensed from the exhaust steam, besides which there will be ample fresh-water tanks. The vessel will be lighted with gas, made on board. The ventilation of the officers' and men's quarters will be superior to that of ordinary vessels, as they are situated entirely above water. In cruising, and in action, the entire vessel will be ventilated by the blowers.

As the guns are in the open air, and the ship's company separated from them, during action, by a casemate, the deleterious effect of smoke and sound will be avoided.

The ventilation by blowers, the freeing of the vessel from water in the manner proposed, and other operations new to the naval practice of the Government, have been successfully employed by Mr. STEVENS for many years.

The vessel will have two light masts for emergencies, but will not ordinarily carry sail.

FIGHTING QUALITIES.

First—Iron armor, 6¾ inches thick, backed with 14 inches of the most impenetrable wood, and standing at the acute angle of one in two to the line of fire, is a vastly stronger protection than has ever been applied or found vulnerable by any experimenters at home or abroad. At the same time, it is comparatively light, as its extent is reduced by confining it to the central part of the vessel—by placing the guns (which are their own protection) outside of it, rather than within it, and by immersing the vessel to a deeper fighting draft. The parts of the vessel fore and aft the central casemate are also thoroughly protected by a horizontal deck, which is not only shot-proof, but a foot below the fighting water line. The water protection, as far as it can be judiciously employed, is at once the most perfect and the cheapest armor.

Second—The side-protection, extending from stem to stern, is intended to answer these four important purposes:

1. Protection from projectiles:
2. Protection from disaster by collision;
3. Increasing the immersed beam, and the stability of the vessel when fighting;
4. Adding, in a very great degree, to the horizontal and vertical strength and stiffness of the vessel.

Third—The immense power of the engines and the fineness of the lines guarantee a much higher speed than has been attained by any sea-going war steamer—in other words, *choice of position*. This vessel will have the entire horse-power of the *Great Eastern*, with about one-third the *Great Eastern's* resistance, or, twice the horse-power of any war vessel. The sharpness of her lines is unprecedented in any government practice, and in any, except the latest and most successful commercial practice.

Fourth—The ability of the vessel to turn round rapidly on her own centre without making headway, by means of two screws, instead of occupying the time and making the circuit required by all other war vessels, will give her remarkable and important facilities for manœuvering in action. In connection with her great speed, it will enable her to overhaul one after another of an enemy's fleet, within a very short time; to run close along side of an enemy; to present herself for action in her most effective position; to bring her broadsides to bear in any direction; to turn round in narrow channels, and, when necessary, to retreat in any direction, with facility.

Fifth—The employment of two entirely distinct means of propulsion—the two screws and their respective sets of engines—and the subdivision of the power applied to each screw will enable her to be steered in case of accident to the rudder, and will afford double the ordinary security against disability from breakage of machinery, in fighting or cruising.

Sixth—The steam-loading, by means of stopping the recoil by springs, and the cooling of the bore of the gun at each discharge, allows such rapid firing that one of these guns, considering also the weight of projectile, is as efficient as a small broadside worked in the usual way.

Seventh—The situation of the guns *en barbette*, or on the top of the casemate, or armor, instead of within it, affords the following advantages in fighting the ship:

1. It gives all the guns the entire range of the horizon. Three guns at a time can be fired in a line with the keel, forward or aft.
2. The seven guns, since each gun is available on both port and the starboard side, will do not only the duty of fourteen guns arranged in the ordinary way, but of a still greater number, because, while guns as ordinarily placed have only the few degrees of range permitted by the size of port-holes, all the guns of this vessel can sweep the horizon.
3. By setting the guns, by a graduated index-plate, within the casemate, so that they shall point at the proper relative angles, and then placing the vessel, either by turning her on her centre, or by going ahead or astern, so that one gun bears upon the object to be hit, the fire of all the guns would be concentrated upon that object, without losing time in training each gun.
4. As there is no casemate over the guns, there will be *no port-holes* into which an enemy might pour shells and grape-shot, or, according to recent experience, solid shot, with terrible effect, at close quarters.
5. The immense weight and cost of casemates over the guns are dispensed with.

Eighth—The use of the heaviest successful ordnance known not only makes the gun its own armor, but affords the following advantages in fighting the ship:

1. The smashing effect of a single heavy projectile upon a single point on an enemy's sides is vastly greater than that of an equal weight of lighter projectiles. In close quarters—a position the vessel is, by her speed and manageableness, able to assume at her option—the velocity of projectile may be so much reduced that its weight may be, in like proportion, increased, without bringing a greater strain upon the gun. It is believed that the fifteen-inch gun can carry an elongated projectile of half a ton weight. The smashing effect of such a missile would not only be greater than that of a lighter missile, but even more destructive at a low than at a high velocity, according to the representations of military engineers.
2. Besides all the advantages of position and rapid loading described, these seven heavy guns throw a far greater weight of metal at a broadside than any other war vessel in the world, as will be observed from the following table:

WARRIOR.

Length 380 feet between perpendiculars; over all, 420 feet; beam, 58 feet; draft, when displacing 6,000 tons, 26 feet.
Weight of broadside, protected guns..... 834 lbs.
Weight of broadside, total guns (48)..... 1,564 lbs.

LA GLOIRE

Weight of broadside, protected guns..... 1,130 lbs.

MINNESOTA.

Weight of broadside (without armor)..... 1,123 lbs.

STEVENS BATTERY.

Weight of broadside..... 2,200 lbs.

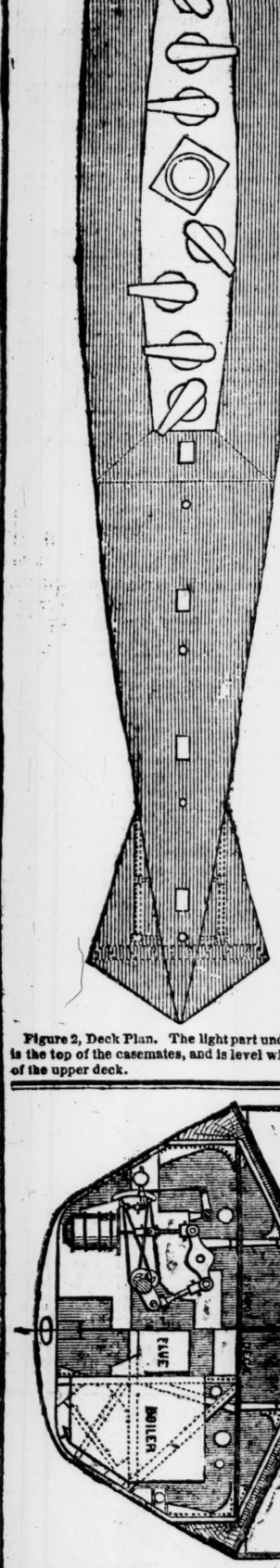


Figure 2, Deck Plan. The light part under the guns is the top of the casemates, and is level with the rest of the upper deck.

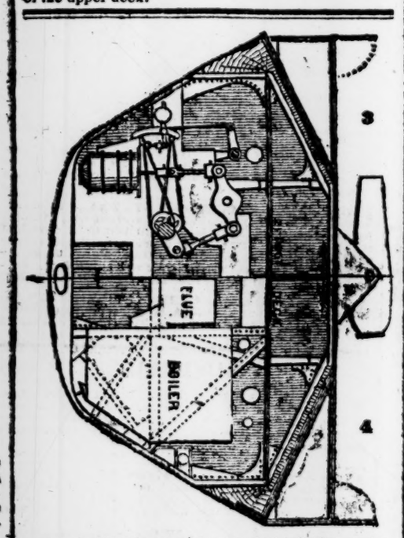


Figure 3, half cross-section, 54 feet aft the centre, through the engines.

Figure 4, half cross-section, 40 feet forward the centre, through the boilers.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 18.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Indian Appropriation bill, without amendment.

Mr. FESSENDEN also offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy furnish the Senate with copies of all contracts with R. L. STEVENS for a floating battery; also a statement of all payments and advances on said contracts, and the report of the Commissioners appointed to examine said battery.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to remove all disqualifications of color in carrying the mails. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution authorizing the President to assign the command of troops in the same field without regard to seniority, with an amendment striking out the portion giving the President power to dismiss from the service.

The amendment was adopted and the resolution passed.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the bill to provide for judicial proceedings on captured property, and for the better administration of the law of prize, was taken up and passed.

The resolution offered by Mr. STARKE, of Oregon (Opp.,) that the papers, &c., in reference to the loyalty of Mr. STARKE, be referred to the Judiciary Committee, was taken up.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) thought that the question was already settled, and hoped the Senate would spend no more time upon it.

Mr. HOWARD wanted to know if the Senator from Oregon (STARKE) intended to go into an investigation of the question?

Mr. STARKE said he had offered the resolution in order to show that he had no indisposition to meet the charge of disloyalty anywhere, but he (STARKE) had no intention of being his own prosecuter.

After further discussion by Messrs. Hale, Browning, Howard, Trumbull and Howe,

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) moved to lay the resolution of Mr. STARKE on the table.

The motion was disagreed to by Yeas 3, Nays 35. Yeas—Messrs. Hale, Saulsbury and Wilkinson.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend the resolution so as to make it referable to a Select Committee of Five.

Motion carried.

The resolution was then adopted by Yeas 37, Nays 3. Nays—Messrs Bayard, Hale and Saulsbury.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to furnish clothing and supplies to the sailors and men on board of the sloop-of-war *Cumberland*.

The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. HALE said he merely wished to reply to the statement of the Senator from Kentucky in regard to the effects of this bill, if passed. The most dangerous and fatal form of skepticism is when it suggests that it is unsafe to perform a plain and simple duty for fear of disastrous consequences; and this question of emancipation had rarely been argued in this country on the great fundamental principle of right and wrong. The question was never asked in political circles, what is due to the individual, but what are to be the consequences. Men forget to look at objects to be effected in view of inherent right of manhood, and of the great question of humanity, christianity, and duty; but they ask what will be the consequences in the price of sugar, tobacco and cotton. The Senator from Kentucky (DAVIS) looks upon it in that view entirely. He says the negroes to be liberated by this bill become a burden and a charge on the white population; become criminals, paupers and a pest to society, and the power which undertakes to liberate them should relieve the white population of such burden; but there are other predictions and other facts which show different consequences of emancipation. He then referred to emancipation in the British West Indies. The Island of Jamaica was the only one that deteriorated in exports since the emancipation, and that began long before the emancipation. In Barbados the exports have increased more than double since emancipation, and in what are called the Leeward Islands, the exports have increased since emancipation some three million pounds, and the imports still more favorable, the result being an increase of £215,-635. The opportunity is now presented to the nation to try the experiment in this District of ten miles square, which other nations try on a great scale. He did not ask that any provision of the Constitution be trampled under foot, for he believed it was conceded that Congress had a right to legislate for the District of Columbia. The Supreme Court, he believed, had not decided against that. The inauguration of emancipation in the West Indies did not lead to any such results as the Senator from Kentucky feared, but the result of that emancipation fully proved the justice and wisdom, and also the expediency of the measure. He said nothing was more unkind and unjust than to enslave and keep in degradation and ignorance the black race, and then abuse and deride them because they were not able at once to rise to equality with their masters. There were other prophecies besides that of the Senator from Kentucky in regard to emancipation, which foretold a different result. He read from the 58th chapter of Isaiah, and said the country had an opportunity to test whether that prophet or the Senator from Kentucky, is a true foreteller of the consequences of this bill.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the subject was postponed till to-morrow, and the Senate went into Executive session.

After which, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 18.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army.

During the discussion Mr. BLAKE said he had no doubt that the army of the Potomac had been well and medically provided for, but it was not so as to the Western boys, who had been murdered by neglect. He had received letters from fathers and mothers beseeching him to have something done so as to save the lives of their children.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) replying, said that with a view to efficiency, the first steps to be taken were to place at the head of the Medical Department a Director-General, who, combining experience with great surgical skill, would be able to give efficiency and vigor to all business pertaining to the bureau, which was for the benefit of volunteers as well as regulars.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) caused to be read an article in the Cincinnati *Times*, showing gross inefficiency in the Medical Department of the West.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) pronounced the article a scurrilous and vile slander, and this was apparent, he said, upon its face. It was bad taste to have the article read here.

Mr. BLAKE regretted extremely that the gentleman (KELLOGG) thought it necessary to administer him such a rebuke. His (BLAKE'S) want of good taste might be owing to his early training. The article contained facts which came under the editor's own observation, and was not at all scurrilous.

The subject was then passed over, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the TAX bill.

The proceedings were confined to discussing and amending the general provisions. Adjourned.

THE ISLAND NO. 10 FIGHT.

The Announcement of the Capture of the Island Premature.

Heavy Bombardment All Day Monday.

The Rebel Works Being Knocked to Pieces.

More Mortarboats Sent Down from Cairo.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 18.

The Navy Department received the following this afternoon:

CAIRO, Tuesday, March 18.

News received this morning, at 9 o'clock, from the flag-ship *Benton*, dated near Island No. 10, March 17, says:

We had hard work this afternoon with the upper battery of all, at this point. Four shots struck us only out of the fire of five forts. One shot, after striking the upper deck twice and the lower deck once, and breaking some half-dozen beams, finally lodged in the Flag-Officer's desk, depositing itself as quietly as possible.

We have battered the forts all to pieces, dismounting one gun; but night came upon us, and we had to leave without finishing the work, but will to-morrow go at him again.

A rifled gun burst on board the *St. Louis* and killed two men outright, wounding mortally two more, and wounding ten others. These are the only casualties. The mortars are doing well. (Signed)

A. M. PENNOCK, Senior Officer.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 18.

A special dispatch from Cairo, 18th, says that a messenger has just arrived from Island No. 10. He says that our boats kept up an incessant fire all day yesterday. The rebels have six distinct batteries on the Tennessee shore. One shot struck the *Benton*, killing one man and wounding seven.

One rifled gun on the *St. Louis* burst, wounding several men. The *St. Louis* was struck several times. The enemy are very strongly fortified, and have a large number of troops on the mainland. Shells from the mortars fall in the enemy's intrenchments every time. All the mortarboats are to leave here immediately for the scene of action.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 18.

The *Times* special, from Cairo to-day, says:

In the engagement yesterday, the gunboat *Cincinnati* received a shot which is said to have damaged her machinery.

The bursting of a gun on the *St. Louis* killed two, mortally wounding two, and severely wounding ten. Nobody was hurt on the flagship. No damage was done to any other of the fleet.

Nothing has been heard from the land forces at New-Madrid.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Defeat of the Rebels in Salem, Fulton County.

The Prisoners Taken at Pea Ridge En Route for St. Louis.

ROLLA, Mo., Tuesday, March 18.

A short time since, anticipating rebel movements in Texas County, Mo., Gen. HALLECK ordered five companies of troops and two light steel six-pounders, mounted on two wheels, and drawn by two horses, under Col. WOOD, to repair to that vicinity. Finding no enemy there, Col. WOOD pushed on to Salem, Fulton County, Ark., where he encountered a largely superior force of rebels, and after a sharp fight, routed them, killing about 100, and taking many prisoners—among them three Colonels. Our loss was about fifty.

The prisoners taken by Gen. CURTIS at Pea Ridge, are *en route* for St. Louis, under a proper guard.

The reports that Gen. CURTIS is in a dangerous position are false. Forage for his cavalry is scarce, but in other respects the situation of our troops is cheering.

The demoralized and crippled forces of Gens. PRICE and VAN DORN are moving South.

GEN. HALLECK'S REPORT.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.

To Secretary Stanton:

A scouting party under Lieut.-Col. WOOD and Major DRAKE, consisting of about 250 men of the Sixth Missouri and Third Iowa Cavalry, encountered near Salem, Ark., about 1,000 of the enemy, under Cols. COLEMAN, WOODSIDES and MCFARLAND. After a severe fight, the enemy was defeated, with the loss of Col. WOODSIDES, and about 100 killed and wounded, and a considerable number of prisoners. Our loss was 25 killed and wounded. (Signed,)

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

[Salem is the capital of Fulton County, Ark., and is situated on the South Fork of the Spring River, about ten miles from the Missouri line. It is much further east in Arkansas than any point, which, previous to this time, has been penetrated by our troops.]

IMPORTANT FROM NASSAU, N. P.

Arrival There of a Number of Vessels from Charleston, Having Run the Blockade.

By the arrival at this port of the British schooner *Levi Rowe*, Capt. KELLER, from Nassau, N. P., 10th inst., we learn that the Confederate steamers *Ella Warley*, *Sweezy* and *Kate Lockwood* had succeeded in running the blockade at Charleston on the night of Feb. 27.

The British schooner *Sir Robert Peel*, had also arrived from Charleston. The steamer *Cecelia* had arrived from Dungeon Creek, Georgia. The *Ella Warley* had on board 1,100 bales of cotton. She arrived at Nassau on the 2d inst., and while lying there four of her crew deserted her and came on as passengers in the *Levi Rowe* to this port. Their names are STEPHEN MCGRATH, JOHN MCGRATH, THOMAS DEMPSEY and HUGH MCCARROW.

They state that the *Ella Warley* left Charleston on the night of Friday, 27th, run across Rattlesnake Shoal, where there was but 2½ fathoms of water, and the ship was drawing 13 feet of water; saw some lights at a distance off, supposed to belong to one of the blockading fleet. There were lying at Charleston when they left, the bark *Ettiwan*, for Liverpool, with 1,800 bales of cotton; brig *Mary Wright*, (formerly the *Betsey Ames*,) SIBBY, (formerly Captain of the privateer *Sally*,) and brig *John Welsh*, laden with cotton, and all waiting an opportunity to get out. The *Mary Wright* has on board 1,500 bales of cotton. Provisions at Charleston were very high. Butter and Coffee were selling at $1 per pound.

The *Ella Warley*, after discharging her cargo at Nassau, would be taken to Havana to be sold, and the owners were going to purchase the Spanish steamer *Ocean Bird*, which vessel is said to be much faster than the *Ella Warley*.

The British steamer *Gladiator* was at Nassau, supposed waiting for a cargo.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION STOPPED.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, March 18.

Yesterday morning, the train from Nashville to Bowling Green was intercepted at Gallatin by a party of rebel cavalry, under Capt. JOHN MORGAN, who ran the cars off the track, and took prisoners about thirty bridge-builders, *en route* to Nashville, to rebuild the bridge over the Cumberland.

The only remaining locomotive on the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near Louisville, exploded yesterday, killing the engineer, conductor, porter, and a brakeman. This suspends rail communication on the branch for the present.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, March 17, *Via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 18.

The water is not yet smooth enough for repairing the telegraph cable.

All is quiet here.

The *State of Georgia* arrived from New-York this forenoon.

Nothing has been heard from Norfolk.

No flags of truce have been received, and much anxiety is felt for Col. CORCORAN and the Union prisoners.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROANOKE.

United States steam-frigate *Roanoke*, Capt. MARSTON, Hampton Roads five days, has just arrived. She has had a very rough passage, and came to this port for repairs. She has on board 149 men of the frigate *Congress*, and 119 of the *Cumberland*. She saluted the forts as she came up the harbor.

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT—CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 107, 116, 117, 126, 127, 129, 133, 136, 137, 138, 142, 145, 150, 152, 154, 156, 157, 158, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 167.

Arrival of the Caledonian.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, March 18.

The steamship *Caledonian*, Capt. CLARK, from Glasgow on the 26th ultimo, arrived here at noon today. She has 42 passengers.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 18.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	$1,747,000
Specie	5,472,000
Due from other Banks	7,981,000
Due to other Banks	9,780,000
Deposits	20,554,000
Circulation	6,364,000

[Advertisement.]

KNOX AHEAD.—KNOX has issued his new Spring styles of gentlemen's hats, and they are fresh as a May morning, attractive as roses in early June. Seen in contrast with the rusty, worn-out Winter specimens, they look Hyperion to a Satyr, and surmounting a neat suit of clothes and a clean shirt, take away at least ten years from a man's looks. His "McClellan" cap is all the rage for young men. Call at No. 212 Broadway, and see it.

[Advertisement.]

THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS at Barnum's Museum soon leaves for other parts. He is the greatest curiosity ever exhibited here, and everybody should see him. With Commodore NUTT, Whale, Sea Lion, &c., he is visible at all hours. Dramatic performances afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

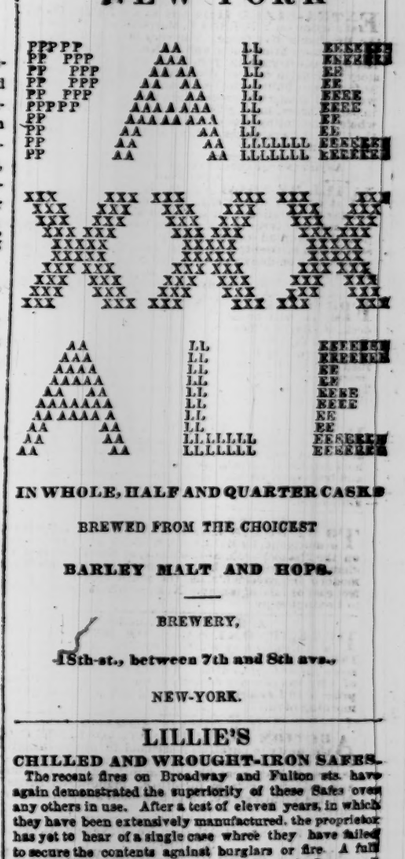
ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!—Protect your health! no sensible man will leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. For Wounds, Bruises, Sores, Fevers and Dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French Soldier uses them. Only 25c. per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S NEW-YORK



IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

The recent fires on Broadway and Fulton sts. have again demonstrated the superiority of these Safes over any others in use. After a test of eleven years, in which they have been extensively manufactured, the proprietor has yet to hear of a single case where they have failed to secure the contents against burglars or fire. A full variety of Bank and Office Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Frames, all of which are furnished with Lillie's New Powder, Drill and Pick-Lock-Proof Locks; also, Fire-Proof Safes, Second-Hand Safes, now offered at prices to suit the times, at No. 203 Broadway.

H. R. HUBBELL, Agent.

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